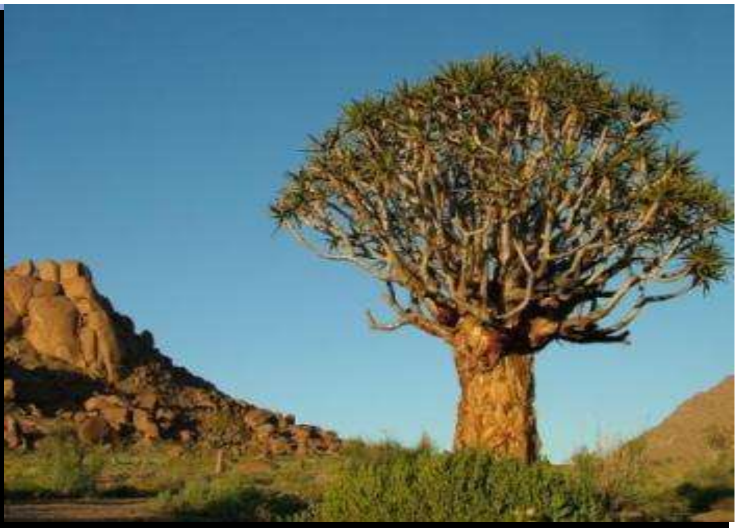
RICHTERSVELD MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW 2012



CONTACT DETAILS:

Richtersveld Municipality
Private Bag x 113
Port Nolloth, 8280
Tel: 027 851 1111
Fax: 027 851 1101
E: info@richtersveld.gov.za
Website: www.richtersveld.gov.za

31 MARCH 2012

Table	**Page**
Introduction	**1**
Vision	2
Profile of Richtersveld Municipality	2-7
Challenges	8-9
Opportunities	9-10
Five-Year Plan	11
Measurable performance	12-14
Demographics	15-21
Implementation Strategies	21-24
Development Strategies	25
Spatial Development Framework	26-33
Socio-economic analysis	34-42
Institutional transformation	42-45
Basic Service delivery	46-56
Local Economic Development	57-68
Financial Viability & Management	69-71
Good Governance & Public Participation	72-75
Development Strategies-Lay-out	75-79
Performance Management Strategies	80-81
Strategic Framework	82-84
Environmental Management	85-89
HIV/AIDS	93-96
Overview of SDF	97-100
Richtersveld Municipal Projects	101-102
SLP- De Beers	103-107
SLP - Alexcor	108-119
IDP Projects 2011/2012	120-121
CPA Projects	122-124
Attachments	124
Turnaround Strategy	125-133

Introduction

The Local Government, Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 mandates the Municipal Council to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality. This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was developed in terms of Section 25 (1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

The Municipal Council is required to review its IDP annually in terms of section 34 (a) and (b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. This Integrated Development Plan's review is undertaken in compliance with the above mentioned legislation. The IDP has also to be reviewed annually in order to ensure that it is an approved strategic plan aligned to the objectives of the Municipality's mandate in terms of service delivery. The Integrated Development Plan is further reviewed annually in order to ensure that it is able to inform other components of the Municipal business processes including institutional and organizational development, financial planning, budgeting and further to add value to an improved Intergovernmental Relations Framework (IGR) the reference document being the Medium Term Strategic Framework(MTSF 2009-2014). The Integrated Development Plan Review is also the culmination of relevant workshops and meetings with various stakeholders and the input received during the public participation process in terms of Ward Committee input, the Mayoral Budget Integrated Development Plan, pertinent Integrated Development Plan Unit and Stakeholders Forum meetings.

The MTSF which outlines the five year horizon development priorities for the country served as base document meant to guide planning and allocation of scarce resources by the Municipality to anticipate and align their Integrated Development Plans with these development priorities.

The Integrated Development Plan is therefore an approved strategic plan aligned to the objectives of the Municipality's mandate in terms of service delivery. In order for the Integrated Development Plan to remain significant to the circumstances prevalent, the Richtersveld Municipality must assess its performance in attaining its strategic objectives and the targets set in ensuring the increase in service delivery, financially viable and sustainability.

The Integrated Development Plan should therefore be reflective of any progress and also include corrective measures for implementation to address the challenges faced in terms of internal and external circumstances that impact on the integrated development planning. The Integrated Development Plan must include priority issues, objectives, strategies, programmes and projects.

A.1. VISION OF THE RICHTERSVELD MUNICIPALITY

We should continuously strive to develop all the resources of the Richtersveld, including its natural, cultural and human resource, in a manner that is sustainable and benefits the people of the region so that our future will be secure.

A. 2. PROFILE OF THE RICHTERSVELD MUNICIPALITY

Richtersveld Local Municipality falls within the Namakwa District of the Northern Cape Province. The Northern Cape is spatially the largest province in the country, but also has the lowest population and some of the least developed areas in terms of its economic and social development. As highlighted in the map below. Richtersveld lies in the northwest region of the Namakwa District, which is the furthest north in terms of the provincial boundaries.

The population for Richtersveld is estimated at 14 125 people. The municipality is sparsely populated (±1.4 person/km^2), most people are settled in the Port Nolloth area, followed by Alexander Bay, Sanddrift and Kuboes. During the period 1996 – 2007, a population growth increase of 24.2% was experienced in the Richtersveld Municipal area with an accompanying 41.9% increase in the number of households.

Indications from the district population suggest that there is a high level of movement out of the district due to job losses (i.e., closure of mines) and the young inhabitants moving out to attend institutes of higher learning elsewhere in the country. This movement also applies to economically active inhabitants. The result is that there are a high proportion of economically inactive people in the district, which in turn compounds poverty levels.

The low literacy rate, high levels of unemployment and resultant social problems such as alcohol and drug abuse and the increase in crime and domestic violence need to be addressed, especially in the disadvantaged areas.

Economic opportunities need to be identified in close proximity to disadvantaged areas, alternatively effective public transport systems need to be implemented to reduce travel time between work and home.

Community upliftment and skills development programs, social support structures, food security (soup kitchens) and proper health care facilities need to be prioritised in disadvantaged areas by clustering them in Multi-Purpose Community Centres.

There is a need for educational facilities, particularly post-matric training, as well as accredited tertiary institutions that offer affordable and appropriate qualifications. There is also a need to attract and retain qualified professionals in the Richtersveld.

UNIQUE ADVANTAGES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA:

Richtersveld Municipality has a comparative advantage to other municipalities in Namakwa District based on its unique characteristics and combination of resources such as.

AGRICULTURAL LAND:

Irrigation agriculture along the Orange River has not been well managed largely due to the control that Alexcor Ltd and Trans Hex have over most of the land in the lower Orange River Valley. Although this area has been earmarked by the municipality as having high potential for agricultural development, it is also an environmentally sensitive area and agriculture should be limited.

The greater Richtersveld communal land is used for small-stock farming. The land is, however, marginal and requires properly implemented grazing plans as well as diversification.

MINERALS:

The Richtersveld area is very rich in minerals particularly diamonds. Diamond mining takes place both offshore and along the coastline as well as along the banks of the Orange River. The interior provides good opportunities to mine quartzite and there are other smaller mineral deposits that could be mined. Two companies, Alexkor Ltd and Trans Hex, currently dominate the mining industry. Mining has been the dominant industry within the municipality and many of the poorer communities have been dependant on a family member gaining income from this industry.

COASTLINE:

The unpolluted nutrient rich Benguela current provides an ideal environment for fishing and mari-culture opportunities. This coastline of almost one hundred kilometres (100km) long is suitable for marine resource harvesting.

Unfortunately the access to the coastline is limited by Alexkor Ltd. There are however a number of old mining areas that could possibly be decommissioned to provide some ideal sites for mari-culture operations. Harbour development, if well planned, will also provide access for products from the interior.

ORANGE RIVER:

The Orange River forms the northern boundary of the municipality as well as the border between South Africa and Namibia. The river is an important source of water for agricultural and domestic use. It has major recreation, tourism and resort development potential, especially at the Orange River Mouth Ramsar site.

RICHTERSVELD TRANSFRONTIER NATIONAL PARK:

An international treaty signed on 1 August 2003, incorporated the Ai-Ais Hot Springs Game Reserve in Namibia and the Richtersveld National Park in South Africa, resulting in the establishment of the Ai-Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park.

Imagine a forbidding landscape and a harsh environment which remarkably sustains the world's richest desert flora. An overwhelming assortment of plant life, some totally unique to the area, is found here. Gnarled quiver trees, tall aloes and quaint "half-mens" dominate this rugged landscape and a wide array of reptiles, birds and mammals inhabit this harsh land. The main feature of this combined park is the Fish River Canyon which is the world's second largest canyon.

This harsh environment sustains the world's richest desert flora with an overwhelming assortment of plant life, some totally unique to the area. The main feature of this combined park is the Fish River Canyon which is the world's second largest canyon.

Since the inception of the Ai-Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park, tourism to the area has increased and it is vitally important that the local government remains involved, thereby ensuring the continued success of this venture.

STRATEGIC LOCATION:

Richtersveld is strategically located on the Namibian border to the north as well as being the proposed link between the Richtersveld National Park and the proposed Transfrontier Park. Access from Namibia is controlled through Namdeb who control Oranjemund, the closest settlement to Alexander Bay. As part of the Transfrontier Park (TFP) process talks are underway to open up the pont at Sendelingsdrift.

A very important access point is the airport at Alexander Bay. The airport may also play an important role in tourism if the Transfrontier Park is successful.

It is also near the border crossing leading to Oranjemund and the Spergebied in Namibia that is already a protected area and part of the Tri-Frontier Conservation Area that starts in the Richtersveld.

Development and increased growth will only be realised if the necessary infrastructure is developed or installed to support these initiatives. It is a priority of the Richtersveld Municipality to ensure the upgrade and provision of infrastructure for proper service delivery to take place.

MAIN TOWNS OF RICHTERSVELD:

The main towns of Richtersveld include:

PORT NOLLOTH:

Port Nolloth has an oblong north-south configuration stretching along the coastline. The core business functions developed around the R382 and main road intersection providing maximum access and visual exposure to passing traffic, which is also in proximity of the Port Nolloth harbour. A skewed grid-network provides good access and legibility to town and R382 main road.

McDougall's Bay is a small holiday town directly adjacent to Port Nolloth and can be regarded as a suburb of Port Nolloth. The village has good access to town via a tar road linking to the R358 road.

Kai-Kai is a new high-income residential estate situated between Port Nolloth and McDougall's Bay. This township was recently proclaimed and has properties with splendid sea views. Access is restricted to the same tar road that links McDougall's Bay with Port Nolloth. There is no direct road access to town.

Industrial-type uses are situated between the Central Business District (CBD) and Sizamile (low income housing) further to the east, serving as a buffer between the advantaged and disadvantaged areas, which is a typical example of spatial planning practices associated with previous apartheid policy.

The low-income housing lacks convenient access to core functions and services in town, it is removed from the sea and it is associated with less desirable land uses, i.e., industrial, railway and sewer works.

Port Nolloth is the main town with promising economic prospects if the advantages of the sea can be exploited, development of the harbour and railway line takes place and if water shortages can be addressed appropriately. Rectifying apartheid settlement planning through proper integration will also contribute to a better functioning town.

Findings from the Public Participation Initiative suggested that Port Nolloth's harbour is not well utilised and it is crucial to the community to create a self-sustaining harbour. Currently the harbour is too shallow which implies that no large vessels can enter or dock at Port Nolloth harbour. It is suggested that harbour be "dredged" (made deeper) to enable larger vessels to use the harbour which will enrich the tourism sector as well as the fishing and fish manufacturing sector (Public Participation Initiative).

ALEXANDER BAY:

Alexander Bay is a private mining town that was established in 1927 with the discovery of diamonds. Infrastructure development in Alexander Bay relates mainly to mining activities, however, diversification into agro-industry, mari-culture and tourism has taken place over the years.

Industrial type uses and mining infrastructure are found further south, close to the R382 turn off, providing good access and visual exposure. Low income housing is also located to the south in proximity to the aforementioned employment areas.

Alexander Bay is bounded by the Orange River to the west and north. Interesting is the dispersed settlement pattern where land uses are clustered in a northern and a southern part, separated by a ridge and open space (golf course). The northern part and southern parts are linked via a circular access loop, which is accessed through a security gate.

The northern part is more established and predominantly residential, however this includes non-residential uses such as churches, schools, crèches, community facilities, sports and fishing clubs and few business uses. A new residential extension is located to the north east. The southern part is newer than the north and includes residential and other uses, i.e., clinics, businesses, churches, etc.

From a spatial perspective, Alexander Bay was developed haphazardly and without proper planning. The town is not well-defined and the dispersed land pattern creates a lack of central space.

SANDDRIFT:

Sanddrift is stretched out on the banks of the Orange River, showing a clear separation between the north and south. The southern part is more established, whilst the northern part consists of low income housing, informal settlements, few businesses and supporting social infrastructure, i.e., clinic, school, sports fields, etc.

Sanddrift's strategic location in proximity to the Richtersveld National Park, being the last small town before entering the park, must be exploited by providing tourist related facilities, i.e., eco-, adventure and cultural tourism.

KUBOES:

Kuboes is quite removed from the other towns in Richtersveld and is accessed by a poor gravel road. The settlement is wedged between two tributaries and surrounded by mountainous areas, providing little space for future extension. The town is surrounded by marginal farming land.

Kuboes is a small town/village that provides residence to workers on the surrounding mines. Associated non-residential land uses include a church, school, community centre, sports grounds and few businesses, serving basically the people of Kuboes.

EKSTEENFONTEIN:

Eksteenfontein, like Kuboes, is a small town/village that provides residence to workers on the surrounding mines. Eksteenfontein is quite removed from the other towns in the Richtersveld and is accessed by a poor gravel road. The town is surrounded by marginal farming land.

The settlement is traversed by a non-perennial river forming a natural barrier between the northern and southern part. Non-residential uses opt to locate at the T-junction, which is the centre of town and point of maximum access. Generally, the internal road network provides easy access to all uses in Eksteenfontein.

LEKKERSING:

Lekkersing is located in the hills of the Richtersveld providing little option for an alternative settlement pattern. Lekkersing is a small settlement that provides residence to workers on the surrounding mines. The town is surrounded by marginal farming land.

Supportive non-residential uses are centred in Lekkersing which includes a clinic, community facility, school and municipal office. A dilapidated industrial building is situated at the entrance of the village.

A.3. CHALLENGES WE FACE

The main challenges faced by the Richtersveld Municipality in this Integrated Development Plan Review relate to economic, infra-structure, socio-economic, spatial and housing issues as well as issues relative to socio facilities, services and sustainable infrastructure. The key issues most likely to have a fundamental effect on the long-term economic viability of the Municipality are:

- Taking advantage of the opportunities presented by the location of the Richtersveld Local Government along the West Coast and Orange river on the border with Namibia,
- Most importantly is the only harbour in the Northern Cape with close proximity to Springbok.
- Optimizing on the opportunities presented by tourism, the coastline and the Orange river along the way to the Transfrontier Park between Richtersveld and Namibia.
- In ensuring that the backlog in the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, roads and housing is addressed.
- Attracting economic and investment opportunities to the entire Richtersveld to ensure economic sustainability.
- The establishment of a people driven development and the management of various risks, including investment, the environment, agricultural, etc.
- Limited availability of bulk water and electricity
- Unequal distribution of social facilities
- HIV/AIDS and its impact on the demographics
- Dilapidated infrastructure that requires urgent upgrading but also maintenance.
- Integrated waste disposal system
- Integrated Community Health Care system, such as a hospital, emergency services, etc
- Huge dependency on social grants and the increase in indigents due to unemployment.
- Spatial planning for houses especially on the segregated buffer between Sizamile and Port Nolloth central business district.
- Integrated Transport Plan-upgrading of the Port in Port Nolloth and access roads between Alexander Bay and Kuboes.

Although limited progress has been made in terms of economic growth, infrastructure development and basic service provision, the impact on job creation has been minimal and must be looked at.

Indications from the district population suggest that there is a high level of movement out of the district due to job losses (i.e, closure of mines) and the young inhabitants moving out to attend institutes of higher learning elsewhere in the country. This movement also applies to economically active inhabitants. The result is that there are a high proportion of economically inactive people in the district, which in turn compounds high poverty levels.

The low literacy rate, high levels of unemployment and resultant social problems such as alcohol and drug abuse and the increase in crime and domestic violence need to be addressed, especially in the disadvantaged areas.

Local economic development opportunities need to be identified in close proximity to disadvantaged areas, alternatively effective public transport systems need to be implemented to reduce travel time between work and home.

Community upliftment and skills development programs especially for the Youth, social support structures, food security (vegetable gardens, soup kitchens) and proper health care facilities need to be prioritised in disadvantaged areas.

There is a need for educational facilities, particularly post-matric training, as well as accredited tertiary institutions that offer affordable and appropriate qualifications. There is also a need to attract qualified professionals back to the Richtersveld and retain them by unlocking the potential of growth in the economy.

A.4 OPPORTUNITIES

Richtersveld Local Municipality falls within the Namakwa District of the Northern Cape Province. The Northern Cape is spatially the largest province in the country, but also has the lowest population and some of the least developed areas in terms of its economic and social development. As highlighted in the map below. Richtersveld lies in the northwest region of the Namakwa District, which is the furthest north in terms of the provincial boundaries.

The population for Richtersveld is estimated at 15032 people. The municipality is sparsely populated (±1.4 person/km^2), most people are settled in the Port Nolloth area, followed by Alexander Bay, Sanddrift and Kuboes. During the period 1996 – 2007, a population growth increase of 24.2% was experienced in the Richtersveld Municipal area with an accompanying 41.9% increase in the number of households.

The Richtersveld Municipality provides an opportunity for creating its own niche market:

- Huge potential to capitalize on targeted areas for establishment of a local harbour for the transportation of goods and services
- Tourism potential in terms of the coastline, Orange river and Transfrontier Park.
- Agricultural attributes along the Orange river.
- Proclamation of the Orange river as a wetland for conservation area and its biodiversity.
- Fishing industry and alternative livelihoods in the spate of declining mining activities.
- Arts and craft together with the rich culture of the people of the area.
- Potential for alternative/renewable energy resources such as wind farms and solar power.
- Enterprise development on small business development.
- The airport at Alexanderbay to attract tourism and investors.
- Mariculture park just 1km outside of Port Nolloth on the exit to Alexander Bay**.**

A.5 NEXT FIVE (5) YEARS

Over and above the priorities listed by communities, we are faced with more strategic projects to focus on for the next five (5) years – 2012/2017 such as:

- Increase of tourism potential and vigorous marketing of the Richtersveld
- Establishment of Enterprise Info Centre for business and economic activities
- Integrated Health System (adequate and streamlined to assist our communities)
- Infrastructure development (continuous and critical projects such as the tarring of road between Alexanderbay/Kuboes/Sanddrift/Transfrontier Park) for obvious reasons.
- Climate Change and Environmental based adaptation (Eba) initiatives
- Alternative or Renewable energy projects such as wind energy facilities
- Enhancement of fishing industry in the face of down scaling of mining activities and alternative livelihoods
- Integrated Waste disposal system for the entire Richtersveld
- Conservation and preservation of residential areas
- Expansion of EPWP/CWP projects
- Integrated Disaster Risk Management
- Proclamation of Orange River mouth as conservation area for more job opportunities.
- Integration of mining towns established by companies within the local communities.
- Abalone ranching
- Increased agricultural development and establishment of cooperatives
- Youth development programmes

For each line item mentioned above we will further need to develop a comprehensive business proposal for adoption and a clear strategy as well as the effects on economic development and the secondary trickle down to other opportunities.

A.7 MEASURING PERFORMANCES

The Richtersveld Municipality need to device ways and means for measuring its performance in order to measure progress in terms of its mandate on the KPA's. A Performance Management System (PMS) has been adopted by Council and is being in the process of roll-out to managers and at a later stage to across all levels of our human capital.

A developed Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) accomplish the inclusion of activities and deliverables with associated milestones and possible realistic targets. The formulation and extension of Municipal Policies and Procedures such as supply chain management and municipal bylaws have been reviewed and promulgated but need enforcement.

A.8 PROCESS OF REVIEW/IDP DEVELOPED

In reviewing the Integrated Development Plan 2011/2012, the Richtersveld Municipality was obliged to contemplate various pieces of legislation, its environment, Sector plans, the state of the Nation address, State of the Province Address, Development Goals, and the needs of the community, the current socio and economic trends and the status of the Municipality.

The document was developed in-house with the process being managed by the Office of Acting Municipal Manager with the responsibility of adoption and review. The Richtersveld Municipality has also taken into account that the Integrated Development Plan is a single plan which is owned by its citizens who hold some responsibility for the information and projects as contained herein.

The Integrated Development Plan, although reviewed annually needs to be implemented daily with long term development strategies to ensure constant growth and to continually ensuring a social and economically viable and sustainable municipality.

In formulating the Integrated Development Plan cognisance has been taken that the Integrated Development Plan must inform municipal decision-making as well as all business processes of the Municipality inclusive of the financial and institutional planning and most importantly the drafting of the annual budget.

In adhering to the above the adoption of the Integrated Development Plan Process Plan and Budget Process Plan, although they are two distinctive documents but are integrally linked in terms of processes which must be co-ordinated to make certain that the Integrated Development Plan and budget processes are aligned and which therefore results in their credibility.

The Richtersveld Council has accepted the role and responsibility pertaining to the turnaround strategy (TAS) for Local Government which articulated the critical view that the IDP is a vehicle to affect the strategy. This however is the beginning of the third generation of IDP's which aimed at assessment of previous priorities and set the scene for the next five years. A golden opportunity we should not missed out to evaluate, reflect and compare our previous work but also to show our commitment as per our vision and mission statement.
This will therefore provide us with the opportunity to look at the sterling work done by the Local Government for the people of the Richtersveld and to elevate our efforts to partnership and to better service delivery to the most needed. The next five years once again call us to strategically applying our wisdom and human capital along with scarce resources to a people driven and people focussed development plan. This we cannot ignore or neglect.

The next five years will therefore be very crucial to complete previous projects which are currently working progress and to ensure that the new projects identified be done with a deliberate interventions to make a real difference in our communities. Moreover, the next five years must bring a deliberate integration and cooperation between Local Government, Communities, Provincial and National Governments. This IDP should therefore not be regarded as but just another document or matter for compliance, but an implementation strategy to speed up service delivery and to grow and marketing our region.

The IDP is developed with the purpose to effect strategic future development whereby meetings with our Communities took place. These meetings were conducted and led by the Executive Mayor, Ward Councillors and the Acting Municipal Manager who were tasked with the convening of Community/Ward meetings in order to solicit from their constituencies, the projects and programmes which they would like in the Integrated Development Plan Review. In doing so the Municipality is able to move away from the notion whereby officials think are suitable projects instead of delivering on the needs of the community.

As outlined in the Richtersveld Municipality Integrated Development Plan Review 2011/2012 Process Plan, the Municipality undertook to engage with all relevant role-players and citizens of the Municipality. Together with the projects as identified, the Acting Municipal Manager and Management as well as the LED/IDP Unit, taking cognisance of the development goals, national and provincial key prioritized projects in accordance with funding available. Community and public participation have been illustrated during these engagement sessions which took place as follows:

Town	Date	Time	Attendance Register
1. Alexanderbay/Beauvallon & Brandkaros	08 March 2012	18h00	✓
2. Eksteenfontein	21 February 2012	11h00	✓
3. Kuboes	22 February 2012	11h00	✓
4. Lekkersing	21 February 2012	15h00	✓
5. Port Nolloth	23 February 2012	18h00	✓
6. Sanddrift	22 February 2012	15h00	✓

Attendance at these meetings was not at its best or what we have expected and we should mobilise members of our communities to participate more in the affairs that affect them and for future development planning.

On 19 March 2012 we had a successful Stake holders meeting which comprised of various representatives from business, community forums, religious groups, government departments and local government officials and office bearers.

A Steering Committee meeting is established with Heads of Departments and other interested groups to delineate our strategy to a plan of action and adoption by Council for implementation. A worksheet and planning in this regard is also distributed for the roll-out hereof.

B. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

B.1 Demographics

The Richtersveld Municipality covers a geographical area 9,684 **km2** which is approximately 8% of the Namaqua District Municipality. The Richtersveld Municipality's boundary has been made smaller from 9.684 **km2** to 9,608 km2 during the new demarcation in 2011 so that District Municipalities could be incorporated into local municipal boundaries.

The population total of the Richtersveld is 15, 032 and the total of households is 4,001. The average population growth rates between 1996 and 2010 were 0,6% for the Northern Cape Province, 0,4% for the Namakwa District Municipality and 0,2% for the Richtersveld. This indicates that the communities within the Richtersveld Municipality and Namakwa are much dispersed.

Port Nolloth has the largest population whilst the other small towns such as Alexanderbay, Eksteenfontein, Kuboes, Lekkersing and Sanddrift, contain small populations and the development potential will be very low.

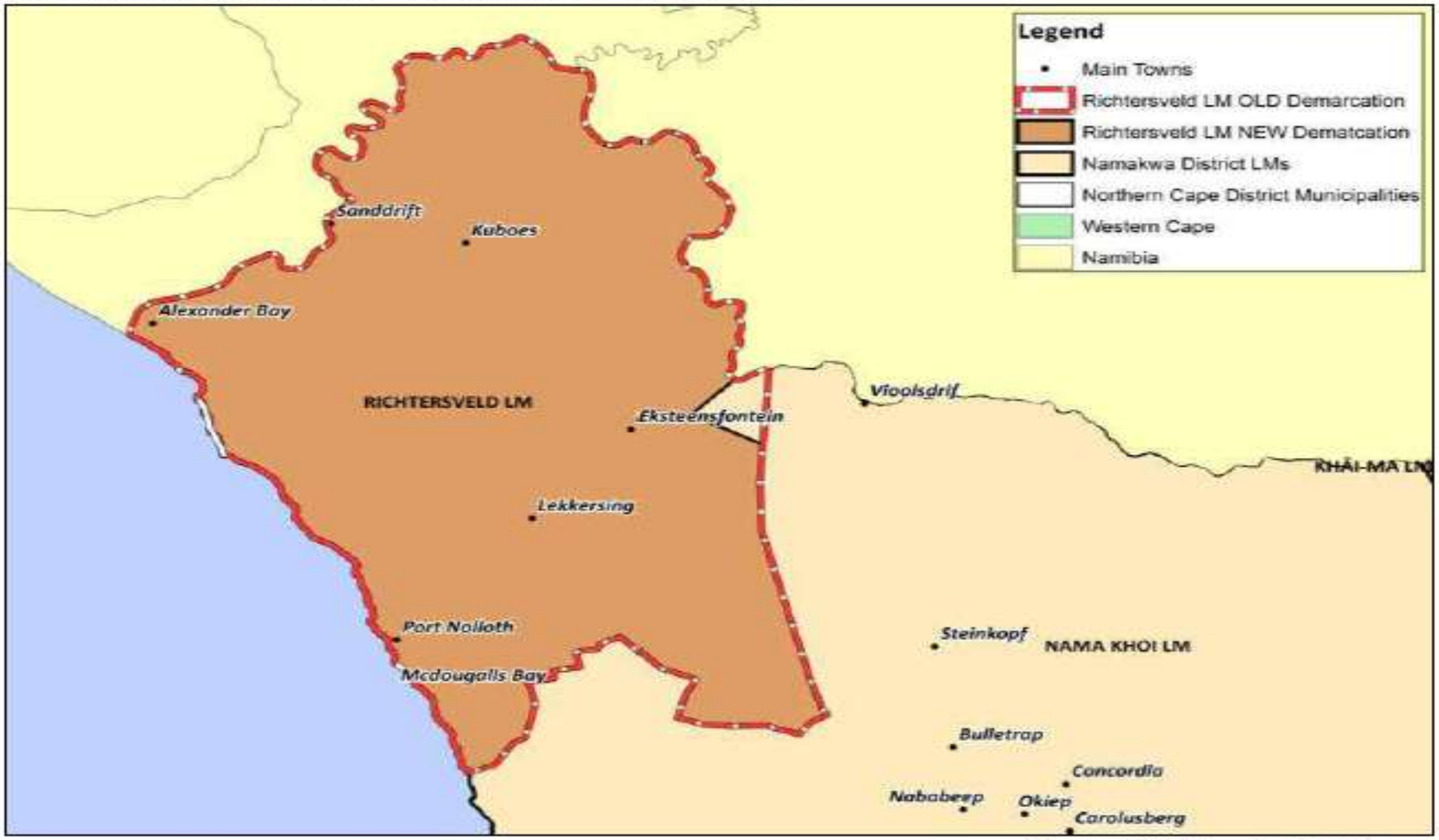
TABLE 1: Shows the population and households totals

	Population total	**Household totals**	**Area (km2)**	**Population density**	**Household density**
Northern Cape Povince	1,103,918	277,551	373,186	3,0	0,7
Namakwa District	135,415	39,272	126,880	1,1	0,3
Richtersveld Municipality	15,032	4,001	9,608	1,6	0,4

(Source: Quantec Data 2010)

In 2011 the demarcation of municipal boundaries in South Africa were changed so that DMA's (District Municipal Areas) could be incorporated into local municipal boundaries. Map 3.1.1 indicates the old and new municipal boundaries of the Richtersveld LM.

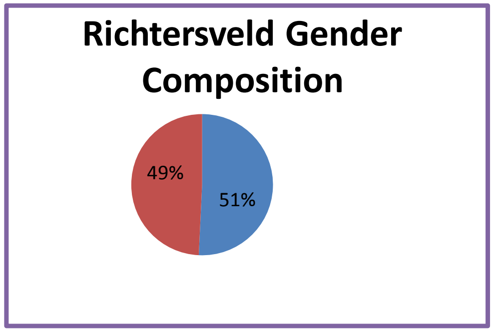
MAP 3.1.1: COMPARISON OF OLD & NEW MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY



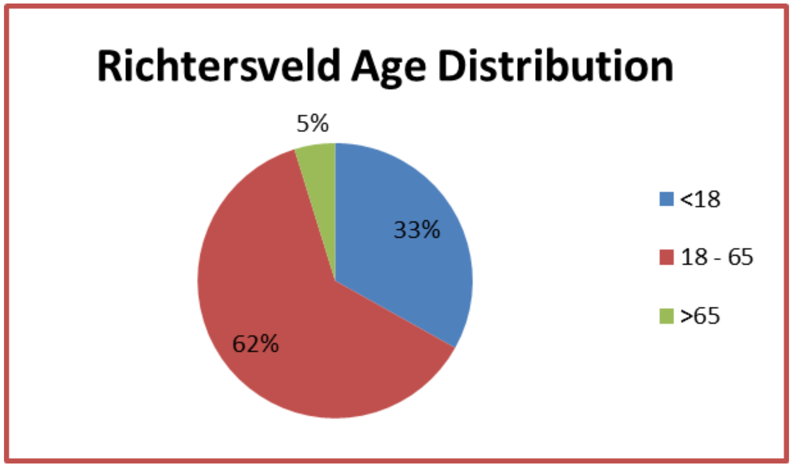
(Source: GIS Mapping 2011)

Despite indications that there is a movement out of the Richtersveld due to the scaling down of mine operations at Alexcor, Trans Hex Operations and De Beers we have to ensure that mining communities and services delivered are integrated in the overall plan and strategy of the Municipality. The Richtersveld Local Municipality's gender distribution is 51% males and 49% females. The gender ratio can therefore be expressed as 101 males per 100 females.

Gender composition



Age Distribution



INCOME LEVELS RICHTERSVELD MUNICIPAL AREA

2007	NC	NDM	RLM	CLASSIFICATION
No income	7,8%	6,3%	6,6	Low income
R1-R4800.00	4,1%	3,2%	5,9%	
R4801-R9600	9,0%	6,6%	3,0%	
R9601-R19200	23,1%	19,5%	16%	
R19201-R38400	22,6%	23,1%	15,6%	Middle income
R38401-R76800	15,1%	18,9%	21,3%	
R76801-R153,600	9,2%	13,9%	20,7%	
R153,601-R307,200	5,4%	5,3%	6,4%	
R307,201-R614,400	2,6%	2,4%	3,4%	High Income
R614,401-R1,228,800	0,7%	0,5%	0,9%	
R1,228,801-R2,457,600	0,3%	0,2%	0,0	
R2,457,601 or more	0,3%	0,1%	0,4%	

47% of households fall within the poverty level which is lower than the Namakwa DM and the Northern Cape Province

48.4% of households earn a middle-income salary which is higher than the Namakwa DM and the Northern Cape Province

4.6% of households earn a high-income salary which is higher than the Namakwa DM but lower than the Northern Cape Province

B.2 Future Trends And Goals (Demographics)

A huge discrepancy with regard to the population of the Richtersveld area exists. The projected population for 2015 based on the Census 2007 figures and a current estimated growth rate of 0,2% as supplied by the municipality, amounts to 15,746. The municipality itself however, reports the current population to be nearly 15,000. It can therefore safely be assumed that the growth rate for this area since Census 2007 is closer to 5%. The reason for the figure is the influx of people from over district, provincial and national boundaries. This should be attributed to the following factors:

- ✓ Mining industries in the area offer job opportunities
- ✓ Proper services in the main town of the Richtersveld
- ✓ People relocating from farms to developed areas
- ✓ Community restitution claims

The 18 – 65 population group is by far the biggest as it makes up 62% of the total population in this area. 33% of the population is less than 18 years old and only 5% are pensioners. This indicates that people leave the area once they are not economically active anymore.

The fairly equal ratio of males to females (51% - 49%) within the population indicates that both males and females have been migrating to this area. As such, it can be assumed that migration into the area consists of families rather individuals.

The population growth is expected to reach its peak soon and that migration should also begin to stabilize.

TABLE 2: Population distribution of Richtersveld Municipality

2010	Northern Cape	Namakwa District Municpality	Richtersveld Municipality
0-14	27,4%	22,7%	22,4%
15-24	19,8%	17,4%	15,9%
25-64	46,8%	52,5%	55,8%
65>	6%	7,4%	5,9%

(Source: Quantec Data 2010)

B.3. Strategic Gap Analysis (Demographics)

The downscaling at Alexkor Ltd, Trans Hex and De Beers linked with the limited economic opportunities in the region has lowered the rate of migration to the area. Also growth in Port Nolloth has been constrained by the fact that we don’t have the capacity and budget to provide serviced plots for local development. However over the next five years with improvements of water infrastructure and economic opportunities this population will increase as there is currently a high demand for housing and investors are interested in developing.

Finally there is the impact that HIV/AIDS related deaths will have on the population and will continue to significantly alter the demographics of the region.

The increase in the rural town populations is likely to be attributed to the downscaling at Alexkor Ltd and other mines in the area as people are returning to their towns of origin from all over Namaqualand. This repopulation of the rural areas will probably stabilize as opportunities improve in the larger urban settlements.

The age profile for the Municipality illustrates a developing population dominated by children, equal numbers of youth and middle aged and then a sharp drop in the number of elderly. This indicates a low life expectancy indicative of the harsh life lived by many in the Richtersveld community. There is not the expected decline in youth that is so common to rural areas. This is a very important sector of the population as the youth are the most productive work force and are also the highest risk group for AIDS/HIV related deaths. There is also a large middle age population who if socio-economic conditions improve in the area will have a longer life expectancy and create a greater pressure on providing care for the aged.

- Large % of current population cannot afford water/sanitation services.
- Currently a small percentage of the population consists off the elderly. However, with improving socio-economic conditions the elderly sector could increase.
- Water is scarce and has to be obtained at high costs.
- Rural areas are largely undersupplied with quality water.
- Currently the Municipality has a small rate base, which further hampers the establishment of adequate infrastructure.
- The age distribution of the area reflects a population dominated by the young and a large middle age population who if socio economic conditions improve will require old age facilities.

B.4. Implementation Strategies (Demographics)

There is a nation-wide process being driven by the Department of Budget & Treasury for municipalities to provide free basic services to the poor. This is the equitable shares programme within the national indigent policy. The equitable share process provides the fiscal resources for each municipality to provide a package of basic services to low income houses at an affordable cost (The Introduction of an Equitable Share of Nationally Raised Revenue for Local Government, source www.finance.gov.za). A number of provinces have initiated this programme. As the Municipality is located in an arid environment they have agreed to supply 6kl per month to indigent households and no free water to other households. This is particularly important in Port Nolloth where the present supply of water is not sufficient. Equitable shares funds from national government are also used to subsidize all households within the municipality that earn less than R2 400,00 per month .

Currently the Municipality has a small rate base and with the Amalgamation of municipalities we have inherited a communal area where formerly no rates or a culture of non-payments were at the order of the day. Also the mining industries pay a very small sum for the valuable land that they have control over. Farms also previously were not subject to municipal rates. However

with the implementation of the Valuation Roll in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act No.6 of 2004 this situation has changed, as all landowners within the Municipality including government have to pay rates, which should increase the rates base of the Municipality.

Residents, particularly the livestock farmers, are not satisfied with the services that are provided to them. For many of the residents, rates and service charges are a new experience and thus there is currently a poor culture of making payments. There are also very few Municipal facilities that generate income for the Municipality, the Municipal Caravan Park have potential to make money but the facilities need to be upgraded and the fee structures altered during the holiday season. Access to the caravan park from people entering with authorisation should be addressed and a fence and security must be looked. Visitors must feel safe when using our camping facilities. Service providers such as ESKOM or the mining houses supply many of the Municipality’s services and the Municipality itself sometimes struggles to make these payments.

To counter this problem the Municipality has implemented a credit control policy scheme. This system is in place and focuses on recovering money owed to the Municipality. The Municipality is also trying to write off debts that are irrecoverable so that they can focus on recoverable debts. We also have to strengthen this department with a dedicated team to recover outstanding debts. The Municipality also lacks staff to enforce its bylaws and regulations and lacks basic equipment such as tools and vehicles to carry out its provision of services efficiently.

The Municipality is located within one of the driest climatic zones in South Africa and as such water is of strategic importance to any future development within the municipality.

Port Nolloth, the largest of the towns, currently does not have a sufficient supply of water to support the current population particularly during summer when the population increases dramatically. The situation is so severe that restrictions are imposed at night times so that the reservoir at Muisvlak can be refilled.

B.5 Poor household definition:

Definition of poor household by the Richtersveld municipality defines a poor household as a household with a monthly income of less than R2 400.00.

B.6. Present population and projected population growth rates:

An effective population growth of 1.5% for the Richtersveld area is forecasted. HIV impact allowed for in growth rate. The effective population growth rate will most likely change over the next 5 years considering the effect of economic development, social development (e.g. education) and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

TABLE 3: Population and projected population growth rates

	Percentage of population	**Area (km2)**
Alexanderbay	14%	3,3
Eksteenfontein	4%	0,4
Kuboes	11%	0,5
Lekkersing	4%	0,4
McDougalls Bay	4%	6,1
Port Nolloth	46%	18,6
Sanddrift	11%	1,1

(Source: Quantec Data 2001)

B.7. Demographic trends and migration patterns:

It is important to understand the dynamics of the demography and to assess the temporary fluctuations and permanent population trends

TABLE 4: Migration patterns

Settlement and Farms	**<18**	**18 - 65**	**>65**	**Male**	**Female**	Total
Alexander Bay	519	914	20	746	707	**1453**
Eksteenfontein	144	259	45	221	227	**448**
Kuboes	393	616	85	537	559	**1094**
Lekkersing	159	228	33	191	230	**420**
McDougall's Bay	64	247	49	185	174	**360**
Port Nolloth	1549	2894	209	2294	2358	**4652**
Richtersveld non-urban	128	417	12	363	194	**557**
Sanddrift	397	712	32	603	538	**1141**
Total	**3352**	**6288**	**485**	**5139**	**4986**	**10125**

B.8. Population migration

The population of the Richtersveld municipal area is clustered around Port Nolloth, Alexander Bay and the diamond mining areas along the coast. A constant increase in migration of people from rural areas to towns creates more and more pressure on the main town's infrastructure and services.

The declining economy of the Richtersveld area is unlikely to attract new immigrants. However, while the population of a town may appear to be stagnant, towns are growing physically as new households are formed and rural households move to town to access better facilities and services.

The poor usually live furthest from the centre of town, and the townships and town do not form a coherent whole. This has an impact on the daily movement of people and results in greater use of vehicular transport.

The Extended Public Work Program of the municipality will not affect migration from outside the area significantly since it aims at job creation.

C. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The Richtersveld Municipality seeks to improve the lives of its residents by developing strategies to address the challenges faced and to maximise output on the opportunities to create positive spin offs. The strategies will be developed in line with National Government and Provincial PGDS and NCED objectives. The following strategic local economic development thrusts and development initiatives must be taken into account in development of the strategic plans:

- Promoting development and investment that contributes towards the generation of an economic hub
- Provide sufficient, reliable and affordable infrastructure services as well as the creation of a conducive environment for the provision of basic services.
- Introducing incentives that attract development initiatives as well as the successful attraction of investors.
- Developing a skills database of the Richtersveld Municipality and procurement procedures in accordance with EPWP/CWP principles.
- Establishing and promoting SMME’s and establishing co-operatives to maximise economic opportunities in the agricultural, tourism and fishing sectors.
- Ensuring regular maintenance and upgrade of existing infrastructure
- Promoting cultural community and integrated tourism development

DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS (SDF)

The main objectives of the Richtersveld Municipality's IDP are to achieve the main goals of service delivery and dealing with the backlog of housing and access to water, energy, safety and security as well as economic development of the area, with a view of creating jobs and sustainable economic activities.

The Richtersveld Spatial Development Framework must, at a minimum, address these concerns and how best to utilise the municipality's limited resources and less than ideal space to achieve the best possible outcome for its population, particularly those that are currently under-served in terms of their access to basic services. Further, however, it needs to take into account the relevant policy and planning frameworks that will influence its ability to deliver and how these can be used effectively to improve its performance as an agent of development.

The Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) provides the Districts and their Municipalities with fairly clear direction in terms of their roles and responsibilities to provide for their constituencies' basic services and to promote development within their defined regions. The Province, however, is circumspect in the present adoption of its strategy. It notes that "previous attempts to formulate a provincial growth and development strategy have been fairly successful, but the same cannot be said with regards to the implementation of these strategies". This points to the institutional arrangements to implement the strategy not being fully aligned with the capacity of the drivers to execute the strategy. This is notable in the context of Richtersveld Municipality, which may lack the capacity and infrastructure to execute the plans as proposed.

In terms of the PGDS, development in the Northern Cape is focused on:

- Sector specific strategies defining where public and private sector intervention is necessary and justifiable;
- Key macro-level interventions and support required from relevant national line ministries to reinforce provincial initiatives;
- Program and project level opportunities and interventions;
- A comprehensive provincial spatial development framework and strategy;
- Leveraging adequate financial resources to finance growth and development;
- Identifying appropriate institutional delivery mechanisms; and
- Monitoring and evaluation systems and procedures.

The document highlights a hierarchy of growth and no-growth centres. The implication of for development for all of these is largely that development priorities in these areas should be based on:

- Maximisation of local economic development opportunities;
- Promoting integration and linkages with the surrounding economy; and
- Provision of appropriate levels of services.

The PGDS suggests development promoting corridors and nodes as linkages within the corridors should adopt the following approach:

- They should be designated spatial development initiatives;
- Direct support be provided to catalyse flagship economic development projects along transport/development corridors and within special resource areas; and
- The necessary infrastructure and services be provided to support economic development along transport/development corridors and special resource areas.

The Richtersveld Local Municipality has more potential than some of its sister municipalities in the District due to the location of some of its towns along the pristine West Coast and also the unique geography associated with the Richtersveld National Park and the association of the region with the Namaqualand flowers. Nevertheless, in its IDP, it notes a number of major stumbling blocks to development. These includes:

- ❖ Tourism is insufficiently developed and poorly managed.
- ❖ Fishing and mari-culture industry is underdeveloped and benefits largely go to industries outside of the region.
- ❖ Mining houses still function separately to the municipality and the industry is dominated by these large companies.
- ❖ There is increasing pressure on communal grazing land and no access to the fertile Orange River land, which is currently still controlled by Alexcor.

From a basic services delivery point of view it is also hampered by:

- Insufficient supply of potable water and poor culture of water usage (currently, the town of Kuboes does not have potable water supply).
- Port Nolloth, the largest of the towns, currently does not have a sufficient supply of water to support the current population, particularly during summer when the population increases dramatically with the inflow of tourists. The situation is so severe that restrictions are imposed at night so that the reservoir at Muisvlak can refill.
- Poor waste infrastructure and high levels of informal dumping takes place. Very few of the towns have proper landfill sites.
- Roads within the towns are in a poor condition and there is no public transport system.

- Poor electrical infrastructure exists throughout.
- Infrastructure for sanitation is poor and unsafe.
- Poor or insufficient sporting facilities and public open spaces

- Economic development is also not keeping up with the demand for jobs, which is not helped by insufficient tourism and recreation facilities marketing and communication of the municipality.
- The limited number of work opportunities resulting from the control over land where many of the potential economic opportunities lie, e.g., irrigation agriculture and mari-culture.

Unfortunately, while the municipality has many positive attributes, it has not been able to gain sufficiently from these advantages and thus still suffers from poor service delivery and low levels of economic development. Richtersveld thus lies in a uniquely difficult developmental position. It has insufficient public resources to adequately provide basic services to its existing population, while at the same time the surrounding environment holds much potential for development, e.g., mining, agricultural and mari-culture activities and tourism, but there is little investment in this from either the public or private sector; consequently, the municipality flounders in a state of economic paralysis that places it behind many others with similar attributes. The municipality must take more decisive steps to encourage private sector development in the area, which will help to raise its own income through levies, which, along with what it receives from the province, will enable it to provide for better and more basic services to the existing population.

A unique opportunity also exists in terms of mari-culture development, which is dealt with expressly through the provincial government's publication of a Fishing and Mari-culture Development Strategy. Its vision is to see the development of the fishing and alternative livelihood as well as the mari-culture industries on the Namaqualand coast as a means to ensuring the development of sustainable livelihoods over the short, medium and long-term and as part of a post-mining regional economic development strategy.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The majority of the population resides in Port Nolloth. With the development of Land Use Management System and the Spatial Development Framework, it is envisaged that a clearly defined approach to development will now be enforced with land use zones identified and clearly targeted in terms of development.

SPATIAL OPPORTUNITIES:

The towns of Richtersveld are fairly isolated from other major centres that offer a larger variety of functions and services, such as Upington and Springbok. Kimberley is the capital and government seat of the Northern Cape Province, located approximately 910 km from Port Nolloth.

- An important access point is the airport at Alexander Bay that may play an important role in tourism if the Transfrontier Park is successful. The nearest international airport is Upington International (528 km) and nearest national airport is Kimberley.
- The closest major port is Saldanha Bay in the Western Cape: other small scale harbours include Port Nolloth, Alexander Bay and Hondeklip Bay.
- The N7 National Road is the most important north-south corridor and the N14 is the major east-west route.
- The current rail network operates in the Kimberley area and has no regional function.

SPATIAL LIMITATIONS:

From a regional perspective, Richtersveld is relatively secluded as it is bordered by Namibia, which restricts access to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean, which restricts access to the west. The R382 main road provides access to the N7 to Cape Town and the N14 to Upington.

CLIMATE:

Richtersveld is harsh and dry characterised by typical semi-arid conditions with warm summers and cold winters and temperatures of up to 53C having been recorded in mid-summer. Nights are cool and may become cold in winter due to the influence of the cold coastal waters. Heavy night-time dew occurs in the park.

Wind is a constant feature of the Richtersveld, blowing its strongest in late winter and sometimes creating unpleasant sandstorms.
Rainfall in the municipality is minimal and occurs almost exclusively in winter, ranging from 30mm per year in places along the Orange River and the coast, to up to 300mm per year in the mountainous areas. This makes it a fairly dry area, showing increasingly more characteristics of a desert.

SEA-LEVEL RISE:

Studies indicated an sea level rise of 1,2 (plus minus 0,4mm) per year along the Western Cape's west coast between 1962 and 1987 and an average of 2,7 (plus minus 0,05mm) per year for Durban between 1970 and 2003 (Source: coastal vulnerability in the context of climate change: A South African Perspective).

Port Nolloth and Alexander Bay situated along the West Coast are the most exposed to risks associated with sea level rise i.e. damage to infrastructure, amenities, property and loss of human life, salination of aquifers, etc. Indirect impacts include tourism losses, re-allocation of the fiscal towards disaster relief, higher insurance premiums for coastal property and withheld investment.

The correct responses to sea-level rise are location specific, and effective responses usually require a detailed study of in-shore current, wave dynamics, winds and sand transportation.

AGRICULTURE:

Richtersveld Municipality basically consists of two land capability categories, namely, non-arable, low potential grazing land occupying plus minus 66% and wilderness areas constituting approximately 33%. The wilderness category includes the undulating hills and mountainous areas to the north and north-east.

The agricultural potential of land in Richtersveld allows:

- livestock, game farming including ostrich farming; and
- irrigation farming on the banks of the Orange River, but this needs to be well-managed not to impact negatively on environmentally sensitive areas.
- Agricultural development projects

CONSERVATION AREAS:

Richtersveld National Park consists of two statutory protected areas, one is located in the northern part of the Municipality and the second is situated in close proximity to Port Nolloth. The northern park is leased to SANPARKS by the local community, who have retained their rights to communal grazing (Namakwa Biodiversity Sector Plan, 2008).

The Ais-Ais Hot Springs Game Park in Namibia and the Richtersveld National Park in South Africa was combined in August 2002, known as the Ais-Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park. This is a significant conservation initiative between both countries with the aim to establish large conservation and wildlife areas not only thorough the integration of vast landscapes and re-connecting ecological systems, but also thorough development of cross-border tourism linkages.

Rooiberg Conservancy is located adjacent south of Richtersveld National Park forming almost a continuous ecological unit and includes the Nababeep Nature Reserve located in the neighbouring Nama Khoi Local Municipality.

The Orange River Mouth is regarded as the 6th most important coastal wetland in Southern Africa, because of the huge variety of bird life that it supports. The declaration of the area as a reserve is currently pending final approval.

In terms of Richtersveld's biodiversity the following extracts are taken from the Namakwa District Biodiversity Sector Plan, 2008:

- ✓ Richtersveld is one of the most biologically distinctive and unique areas in South Africa containing a number of endemic plants, reptiles and invertebrates.
- ✓ Richtersveld Municipality contains 41 vegetation types of which 34 are entirely endemic to the region, one type is classified as vulnerable, one is classified as endangered and two are critically endangered.
- ✓ Richtersveld boasts about 200 endemic plant species making it the most important local Municipality concerning plant species restricted to it.
- ✓ Three major aquatic ecosystem types have been identified in Richtersveld namely;

- ✓ The Orange River Mouth is a critical wetland area in South Africa.
- ✓ The Orange River is the only perennial river in this semi-arid and arid region.
- ✓ Occasional springs and fountains are key resource areas to many plants and animals.

In summary, the main constraints facing the municipality are:

The following issues and opportunities transpire from the spatial analysis:

- Richtersveld is situated along the West Coast in the northernmost part of South Africa with no regional linkages other than the R382 road that links to the N7 and N14 to the west.
- The airport at Alexander Bay and the harbour at Port Nolloth have a local function without a railway line operating in and around Port Nolloth.
- Springbok is the nearest main economic centre (130 km) that provides a variety of goods and services.
- Rising temperatures associated with a decrease in rainfall make Richtersveld a harsh area for survival as water is already a scarce resource in this area. Climate change associated with dryer and warmer conditions will require smarter settlement planning, better water management and water usage, informed farming techniques and the use of renewable energy.
- Richtersveld is one of the most biologically distinct and unique areas in South Africa and the most important local Municipality in the Namakwa District concerning plant species restricted to this area. The Orange River mouth accommodates a vast variety of bird life and Richtersveld-Ais/Ais Transfrontier Park offers ideal tourism opportunities.
- The geological make-up of Richtersveld offers numerous mining opportunities. Diamond mining, the most prominent, takes place off-shore, along the coast and along the banks of the Orange River.
- The agricultural land potential is generally poor characterised by a low livestock carrying capacity. The banks of the Orange River lend it suitable for irrigation farming, although this area is not regarded as high agricultural potential soils.
- Spatial initiatives need to plan for a population characterised by high unemployment levels, amplified by the downscaling of surrounding mines, low household income, a fairly younger age structure and few tertiary-level qualified people.
- Travelling between towns in Richtersveld is tedious due to fairly long distances and poor gravel roads. Public transport is non-existent, most people travel to school or work by foot.

The spatial structure of Richtersveld Municipality as it exists today can be ascribed to:

(a) rich mineral and metal deposits – led to the establishment of towns and large mining concession areas with controlled access;
(b) a coastline which is not accessible to the public, except for Port Nolloth and areas to the south thereof;
(c) the Namibian border allowing restricted access to the north;
(d) past political ideologies resulted in communal land settlement;
(e) Orange River that presents mining and agricultural possibilities; and
(f) Low rainfall and associated lack of water.

- Segregation or apartheid planning is notable in the towns of Port Nolloth and Sanddrift. Evident also is the oblong settlement patterns of Port Nolloth, Alexander Bay and Sanddrift maximizing river or sea frontage. Kuboes, Eksteenfontein and Lekkersing have poor access to Port Nolloth and Alexander Bay.
- The main economic sectors are mining, agriculture, fishing and tourism. The economy needs to be less dependent on the mining sector and exploit the opportunities of a mari-culture development as well as tourism.
- The availability and capacity of engineering and social infrastructure is critical in any existing or new development. Lack of water is a limiting factor to development in Port Nolloth, sanitation networks need to be improved in all settlements and informal dumping is a concern that requires urgent attention.
- Land obtained through land restitution and redistribution processes need careful planning in terms of service delivery and access to economic activity. The same applies to land that is purchased by government for emerging farmers.

Environmental Realities

The key environmental issues facing the Municipality could be summarised as follows:

- The conflict between conservation and the survival needs of rural and urban communities needs to be considered.
- Communities are dependent on natural resources for survival which often places them in conflict with conservation authorities
- Environmental based adaptation programmes needs to be developed in the wake of the recent Climate Change workshop held in Springbok.
- Overgrazing due to farming techniques and lack of available land for grazing purposes.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

- Encroachment of commercial farming activities on drainage areas and waterways impacts negatively on the rural water management system of the area.

  Lack of funding for environmental management programmes and projects.
- Lack of funding for development of the Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- The burial of people on land not specifically allocated for this purpose and the impact that it may have on groundwater inters of the pollution and resultant communicable disease.

  The impact of high incidence of HIV/AIDS within the District contributes towards an increased need for cemetery space and suitable land for the establishment thereof is required.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

1. Health

Health services in the Municipality are provided by the Provincial Department of Health. The following health facilities are found in the municipal area:

Alexanderbay Hospital

Port Nolloth Hospital

Provincial Community Health Care facilities are in Kuboes, Sanddrift, Lekkersing, Eksteenfontein and Port Nolloth

Manpower at Community Health Facilities is a source of concern as well as the lack of emergency services staff/paramedics.

2. Impact of HIV/AIDS

Further, it has been estimated that between the years 2000 and 2010 approximately seven million South Africans will die from HIV/AIDS related diseases. The number of deaths from HIV/AIDS will be considerably larger than that from any other single cause of death and will probably double the number of deaths from all other causes combined. Approximately 7% of the population in the Richtersveld was infected with HIV/AIDS in 2010 which is higher than that of the Namakwa District Municipality. Moreover, that this indicates that the Richtersveld population infected with HIV/AIDS has more than doubled since 2001 with an increase of 58,1 %. This number might be higher since there is a stigma associated with the virus and due to ignorance and refusal to receive the necessary treatment.

TABLE 5: HIV/AIDS Prevalence

	Prevalence rate 2010	**Prevalence rate growth(2001-2010)**
Northern Cape	7,6%	46,2%
Namakwa District Municipality	5,9%	60,8%
Richtersveld Municipality	6,7%	58,3%

(Source: Quantec Data; 2010)

The likely effect of HIV/AIDS on social systems:

- Poor households are more vulnerable and the epidemic is likely to deepen poverty and compromise upward mobility:
- Changing demand for housing, education and other community facilities:
- A greater demand for health care facilities: and
- A greater demand for financial support for orphans, child headed households and
- households run by grandparents
- A negative population growth rate, is affecting the sustainability of projects that are
- based on certain population projections

The likely effect of HIV/AIDS on the economic systems:

- A shift from savings to current expenditure, thus limiting fixed investment and economic growth
- Possibility of 'technological deepening' of the economy as a result of higher
- absenteeism rates
- Further erosion of household savings and skills shortage, and increased spending on

- pharmaceuticals and funerals In light of the above, the agricultural and mining sector will suffer most as it relies heavily on the availability of a physically active workforce.

3. SOCIAL GRANTS:

The Richtersveld Municipality is a low capacity category B municipality reliant largely on grants from National and Provincial Government.
The Municipality has implemented the Municipality Property Rates Act with effect July 2008 in compliance with the Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004. It is anticipated that income from rates will gradually increase over the next 3 years as the relevant rate exemptions are phased out.

With the completion of the various housing projects the municipality is facing huge challenges in respect of the provision of free basic services and sustainable levels of quality service delivery. The Municipality is currently providing free basic refuse removal to all households within the serviced areas. Free basic Electricity is being provided to all indigent households on the prepaid card system. Council also has an approved indigent policy.

Approximately 7,6% of the population is receiving some form of government grant. This results in a social dependency on the government which in turn places strain on the government budget for other services. The following table depicts the types of grants that were used or accessed in the Northern Cape Province, Namakwa District and Richtersveld Municipality in 2007.

TABLE 6: GRANTS-2007

Types of grants	Northern Cape Province	Namakwa District	Richtersveld Municipality
Old Age pension	22,8%	30,6%	31,5%
Disability grant	16,6%	16,1%	17,8%
Child Support grant	56,2%	50,5%	48,7%
Care Dependency grant	2,1%	1,5%	1,5%
Foster care grant	0,3%	0,1%	0,0%
Grant in aid	0,9%	0,2%	0,0%
Social relief	0,4%	0,3%	0,0%
Multiple social grants	0,6%	0,7%	0,5%

(Source: Quantec Data 2007)

The grant that is most accessed is the child support grant at 48,7% and followed by the Old Age Pension at 31,5 %.

4. Education levels

The education levels of any given market area will influence the economic and human development. It is therefore clear that low education levels lead to a low skills base in an area while high education levels have the opposite effect. There is also no doubt that the household and personal income levels are directly either positively or adversely affected by education levels. Importantly, a population with high skills does not necessarily aspire to employment but to entrepreneurship, which will bring businesses to the area, increase the economic activity and subsequently increase the number of jobs that will be made available.
The majority of the adult population in the Richtersveld Municipality have some education but did not obtain their matric. The majority of the adult population have a low skill level and would either need job employment in low-skills sectors or better education to improve their skills levels and consequently their income levels. Around 4% of the Richtersveld population has no schooling which is lower than the overall of the Namakwa District Municipality. The highest portion of adults with no form of schooling resides in rural areas. The majority of residents with an education level higher than Matric reside in McDougalls Bay.

TABLE 7: Education levels

2007	Northern Cape Province	Namakwa District	Richtersveld Municipality
No Schooling	12,2%	5,8%	3,9%
Some Primary	20,4%	19,4%	29,1%
Complete Primary	7,4%	10,1%	15,4%
Some Secondary	33,8%	41,4%	35,2%
Complete Secondary	16,7%	15,3%	7,4%
Some Sec with Certificate/Diploma	3,2%	2,1%	2,3%
Complete Sec with Certificate/Diploma	3,6%	3,6%	3,7%
Tertiary Education	2,7%	2,4%	3%

(Source: Quantec Data 2007)

Currently the Municipality has a small rate base and with the Amalgamation of municipalities we have inherited a communal area where formerly no rates were charged to the residents. Also the mining industries pay a very small sum for the valuable land that they have control over. The state mine, Alexcor Ltd has always fallen outside of local municipal boundaries and as such has never been responsible for paying rates to the Municipality. Discussions have taken place between the chair of Alexkor Ltd and the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and steps are being put in place to mobilize the process. Farms also previously were not subject to municipal rates. However with the implementation of the Valuation Roll in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act No.6 of 2004 this situation has change, as all landowners within the Municipality including government have to pay rates, which should increase the rates base of the Municipality.

Residents, particularly the livestock farmers, are not satisfied with the services that are provided to them. For many of the residents, rates and service charges are a new experience and thus there is currently a poor culture of making payments. There are also very few Municipal facilities that generate income for the Municipality, the Municipal Caravan Park have potential to make money but the facilities need to be upgraded and the fee structures altered during the holiday season. With the FAMDA/DEAT SRP project underway this situation will also change. Service providers such as ESKOM or the mining houses supply many of the Municipality’s services and the Municipality itself sometimes struggles to make these payments.

To counter this problem the Municipality has implemented a credit control policy scheme. This system is in place and focuses on recovering money owed to the Municipality. The Municipality is also trying to write off debts that are irrecoverable so that they can focus on recoverable debts. We also have to strengthen this department with a dedicated team to recover outstanding debts. The Municipality also lacks staff to police its regulations and lacks basic equipment such as tools and vehicles to carry out its provision of services efficiently.

The Municipality is located within one of the driest climatic zones in South Africa and as such water is of strategic importance to any future development within the municipality.

Port Nolloth, the largest of the towns, currently does not have a sufficient supply of water to support the current population particularly during summer when the population increases dramatically. The situation is so severe that restrictions are imposed at night so that the reservoir at Muisvlak can recharge.

5. Health services:

Within Port Nolloth there is a hospital, which is poorly equipped, and a clinic. Patients have to travel between the two facilities.

Alexander Bay has a very well equipped 26-bed hospital as well as a clinic. It functions as a private hospital for those who can afford its services. With the inclusion of Alexander Bay into the Municipality these facilities can become available to the residents of the Richtersveld. A well-equipped hospital also is an important support service for a growing tourism industry.

According to general criteria and standards there are sufficient facilities especially if one includes those available in the mining towns. However these are not state facilities and are not available to all residents and without the mining facilities the general standard of health facilities in the region is very poor.

BADISA Northern Richtersveld are based in Sanddrift and provide counselling to residents of Sanddrift and Kuboes. There are social workers that are meant to visit Lekkersing and Eksteenfontein from Port Nolloth however they are too busy at present and a lack of personal exist.

There are now two ambulances available for the rural towns with qualified drivers. Most of the people have to make their own way to the hospital and transport is not always readily available and can be prohibitively expensive in Sanddrift it is possible to access the Baken ambulance, but only in the case of extreme emergencies. Port Nolloth has two ambulances and Alexander Bay has an entire emergency unit that is fully equipped and has a back up ambulance available.

Currently care for the aged is done within the community however, within Sanddrift care of the aged has been identified as an issue and a programme to provide food and care for the old within their community has been suggested. The closest old age home is in Steinkopf. The Department of Health and Welfare have a programme whereby they are promoting the care of the aged within Namaqualand.

The Department of Health (DoH) in conjunction with the Department of Public Works (DPW) are funding a youth crisis centre in Port Nolloth.

There is also very little done for disabled people in the Municipality and work is needed on making facilities accessible to the disabled.

6. EDUCATION:

Number of schools – 8

7. ADULT LITERACY RATE:

Comparatively, the highest education levels attained by people over the age of 20 years old showed that the number of individuals without schooling decreased by 13%, and the number with Grade 12 increased by 30%. This increase in the level of qualifications has been a success story for the Northern Cape and has been better than national averages.

(SOURCE SLP ALEXCOR LIMITED)

8. POLICE:

Number of Police Stations - 2

Priority issues in context

The broad priority areas and priority issues are all considered to be of great importance. However, since they cannot all be pursued at the same time with equal vigour and funds, they have been ordered according to priority and possible spin-off effects that implementing them could have.

2.4 The Municipal Mission Statement

To maintain optimal standards of professional practice leading to the highest possible quality of service delivery.

To provide and render direct services, support and advocacy for customers, stakeholders and employees involved in service delivery.

To meet the individual needs of each customer without regard to race, colour, national origin, religion, sex, age, handicap, indigent status or ability to pay for services.

To respect customer and his/her family as individuals, assuring the right for confidentiality, respect and dignity.

To integrate community consultation in all service delivery.

To promote and encourage professional growth of all staff members.

IDP PROCESS PLAN/ IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Richtersveld Municipality's Council adopted the final IDP process plan for the financial year 2012/2013 on 30 March 2012. This process plan served as a guide for the compilation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), it involves Ward meetings, Stakeholders forum meetings and public participation meetings.

The major administrative processes being the adoption of IDP and Budget for the new financial year in compliance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003.

A. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

To realize the Vision and to ensure sustainable growth within the municipality in accordance with its priorities aligned to national and provincial targets, the following strategies and objectives seek to unravel some of the key challenges which, if not adequately addressed will have an adverse impact in terms of improving the well-being of the residents and on which the details of the key performance areas were expounded on and also on which the plans, programmes and projects of the municipality are based.

The development strategies of the Richtersveld Municipality are developed and structured according to the 5 (five) National Key Performance Areas (KPA's) of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRATEGIC AGENDA.

- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
- Social and Local Economic Development
- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management

By analyzing the information contained herein and what is available together with the delivery of priorities against national, provincial and local targets, it is evident that there are significant imbalances within the municipality. There is also a short-term approach to addressing the needs or challenges faced which is focused on compliance as opposed to sustainability in terms of a developmental government.

The imbalances and challenges can be summarized as follows:

- Financial viability – implementation and operational planning within the Municipality's context and capacity is a cause of concern.
- The restricted implementation of Local economic development and associated potential due to limited resources(personnel and funding)has resulted in retarded economic development
- Issues relative to socio-economic, infrastructure, economic, spatial and housing and
- issues relative to social facilities and services need to be addressed as these are key to the long-term economic viability of the Municipality
- The provision of water, sanitation and electricity are core functions of the Municipality and remain a priority in rural areas
- The neglected access roads has resulted in a huge backlog in the provision of accessible road networks and accessibility in the rural areas
- The HIV/AIDS pandemic and its associated repercussions have impacted negatively on the demographics locally, at a district level, regionally and provincially
- Limited enabling actions to ensure that investment opportunities remain viable and Sustainable

B. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

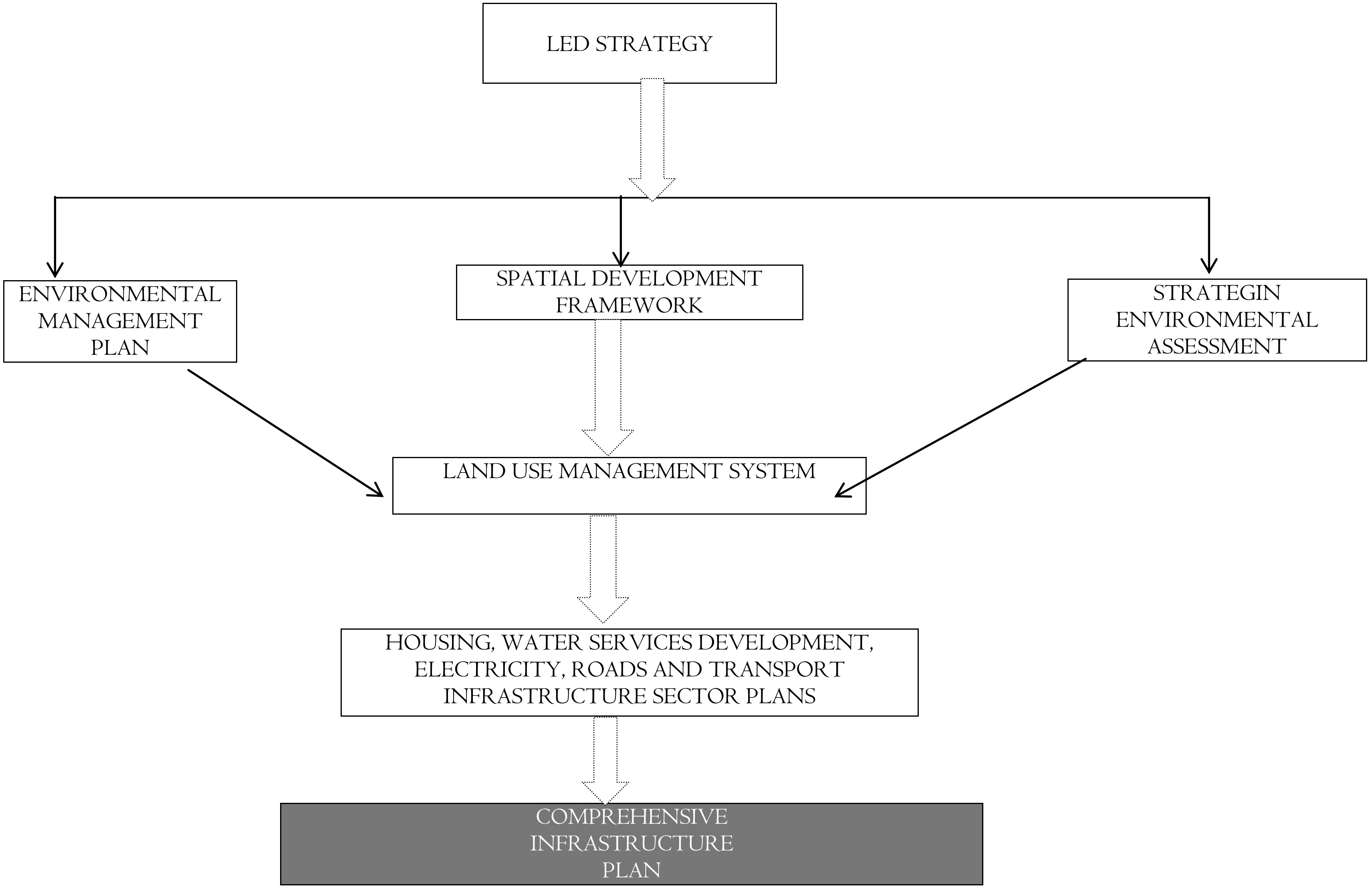
The Richtersveld Municipality has not yet developed a Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan (CIP) which is meant to give an indication of backlogs across all basic infrastructure categories. This is a result of the lack of sufficient funds to undertake this essential plan. However, some of these backlogs are obtainable from the Statistic South Africa and other spheres of government sector plans and survey reports. The Richtersveld Municipality currently bases its infrastructure planning on this secondary information obtained from various external sources as mentioned above.
The Municipality has developed a concept for developing its infrastructure plans. These plans are meant to be comprehensive, logical and well informed. The following flow chart depicts the process and sequence of various municipal plans development which will have great influence and input to the Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan.

The supply of infrastructure and services is the number one priority within the municipality. The availability of sufficient water supply and good infrastructure is a prerequisite for many types of development. Indeed the Richtersveld Municipality inherited many infrastructure and service problems due to segregational development of the past. The Richtersveld Municipality is highly constrained in terms of the size of its current rate base and the unavailability of funds for capital projects. However it is important to note that there are numerous other important projects planned for 2011/2012 that are still not funded and the Municipality will constantly pursue funding for these projects.

Basic Service Delivery indicators are:

(1) That all residents by 2014 have access to basic infrastructure (housing, water, sanitation, electricity and waste management) that is of national accepted standards.
(2) Municipal services delivery will improve year-on-year and to halve the number of complaints from residents through public participation and information on the functioning of the municipality.
(3) Approach to achieve this will be to focus on the development of business plans for completion of backlogs.
(4) Water supply and demand management remain critical and must be rolled out in order to balance water supply and demand in the network.
(5) The poor state of roads and lack of public transport remains a huge challenge. A deliberate intervention is required to tar the road between Alexander Bay and Kuboes as it is an important thoroughfare for residents of Kuboes and Sanddrift as well as for tourists going to the Richtersveld National Park.
(6) Waste management is a major concern as high incidents of informal dumping is occurring. Feasibility studies have been completed and projects are design to address the need hereof.
(7) The installation and maintenance of street lights are needed, especially high mass lights.

INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING FLOW CHART



BROAD BASED COMMUNITY NEEDS AS IDENTIFIED BY COMMUNITIES FOR 2012/2013

During the Mayoral Integrated Development Plan, engagement sessions with the various Communities took place. The following information was collated after the sessions and the following action plan was compiled:

Sanddrift (Ward 2)

Priority	Input by Community	Plan of Action	Responsible person	Due date/Comments
1. Infrastructure	1. Re-surfacing/tarring of gravel road between Alexanderbay and Sanddrift 2. Erection of ablution facilities at cemetery 3. Building for Arts & Crafts	To be investigated and or/motivated with Dept Transport, NDM,THO, SANParks To be motivated to RvM, NDM To be investigated by RvM	Infrastructure Infrastructurel/ Satelite Office	
2. Social Facilities	1. Upgrading of soccer field by planting of trees, grass and instalment of irrigation system	RvM/THG/NDM	Infrastructure/IDP	
2. Land and waterlicence	1. Application for waterlicence of the Bloeddrift Agricultural Project to be done by Municipality	RvM/DAFF/DEAT/CPA/DWA/DENC	RVM/THG/CPA	

Kuboes (Ward 1)

Item	Input by Community	Plan of Action	Responsible Person	Due Date/Comments
1. Infrastructure	2. Upgrading of Kuboes Community hall 3. Upgrading of internal and external roads 4. Erection of ablution facilities	Liase with NDM, MIG for financial support. Liase with THG/NDM RvM/NDM	Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure	
5. Social facilities	Youth development & recreation facilities	RvM/Social Development/LED	LED/IDP	
	Fencing of town to keep livestock out of town	Review and implement Commonage Management Plan	Commonage Management	

Eksteenfontein (Ward 1)

Item	Input by Community	Plan of Action	Responsible Person	Due Date/Comments
1. Commonage	Fencing of town to keep livestock out	Review and implement Commonage Management Plan	Commonage Management	
2. Water	Fresh water for household use	Investigate desalination plant/unit	Infrastructure	
3. Waste Management	Upgrading and rehabilitation of dump sites	To be instigated	Infrastructure	
4. Economic development	Council needs to urgently look at tourism opportunities.	Conduct Tourism Indaba	NDM/RvM/SAN Parks/THO/Alex	

Lekkersing (Ward 1)

Item	Input by Community	Plan of Action	Responsible Person	Due Date/Comments
1. Infrastructure	Upgrading of internal and external roads. Upgrading of rest rooms	RvM/NDM RvM/CPA/NDM	**Technical**	
2. Social facilities	Playing parks for kids	To be investigated	Technical	
3. Roads	Street names	Community to provide names of street for approval by Council	Lekkersing community	
4. Water	Fresh water for household consumption	Desalination unit to be investigated	Technical	

Port Nolloth (Wards 3 & 4)

Item	Input by Community	Plan of Action	Responsible Person	Due date/Comments
1. Infrastructure	1. Fencing of north cemetery 2. Erection of ablution facilities 3. Driver licence & testing centre 4. Building of Sizamele Community Hall	EMP	**Infrastructure**	

	5. Upgrading of fishing fsctory and processing facility			
2. Social facilities & social related issues	1. Playing parks for kids in Nollothville and Sizamele 2. Youth Development Programmes 3. Facilities for the disabled people		**LED/IDP**	
3. Roads & Storm water	Laying of Kerbs and paving of roads in Nollothville	EPWP/MIG	**Infrastructure**	
4. Water	Install telemetric system at boreholes and reservoirs		**Infrastructure**	
5. LED	Assistance to establish secondary co-operatives for agriculture and fishing projects	LED/IDP Unit	**LED/IDP**	

The following table expands upon the priority issues identified under "BROAD BASED NEEDS"by taking the priority issue (shaded) and propose a development objective (white) in the block below. Each development strategy has a reference number and each project a project reference. The IDP projects are either projects or activities that have been approved (A) or are proposed projects (P). A budgeting time frame is also supplied for each project.

Table 1 – Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure (Priority Area 1).

Priority issue (shaded) /objective (white)	Ref. no.	Development strategy	Project ref.	IDP projects/activity (A) approved (P) proposed	Estimated budget / organisation	Time Frame
Insufficient Housing and poorly planned settlements	A1	Fulfil the housing needs within the Richtersveld municipal area	A1.1	1. Lekkersing 10 2. Port Nolloth 50 3. Eksteenfontein 11 4. Sandrift 21 5. Kuboes 16		2011/2012
			A1.2	Develop a programme to service the backlog of houses		ongoing
	A2	Town planning study needed for each settlement to determine future housing and business requirements	A2.1	Develop structure plans for each settlement and determine future infrastructure needs	Municipality	2011/2012
Build 100 houses for residents			A2.2	Build 140 houses in Sandrift See business plan	Municipality	2011/2012
Insufficient supply of potable water and poor culture of water usage	B1	Assess/ review and upgrade water infrastructure	B1.1	Port Nolloth Water Infrastructure Project (P) Desalination Plant Project	R28 m BVi Consulting Engineers Municipality	2012/2013/ 2014
			B1.2	Provide Sanddrift with a separate supply of river water for grey water purposes	Municipality /THG	
			B1.2	Investigate the possibility of a desalination plant for Port Nolloth implementation readiness study	BVI DWA RvM R1,45m	2011/2012

Priority issue (shaded) /objective (white)	Ref. no.	Development strategy	Project ref.	IDP projects/activity (A) approved (P) proposed	Estimated budget / organisation	Time Frame
				Implement Blue Drop system to achieve good rating	Municipality	
Potable drinking water for all residents and improved water demand management		Improve service provision and culture of repayment including water demand management	B2.1	[1]Perform a municipal-wide water infrastructure audit and assess future demand for water through a water services development plan (A)	DWA COGHSTA Municipality	2011/2012
			B2.2	Implement a water demand management and awareness programme (P)	Municipality with assistance from DWAF	2011/2012
Roads within the towns are in a poor condition and there is no public transport system	C1	Improve road infrastructure and maintenance	C1.1	Tar road from Alexander Bay to Kuboes (P)	Department of Transport District Municipality Trans Hex	
			C1.2	Resurface dirt roads to Eksteenfontein and Lekkersing	Department of Transport District Municipality/Transhex-Alexcor	2011/2012
			C1.3	Investigate option for alternative route for trucks and truck stop for Port Nolloth	Department of Transport Municipality	2011/2012
Safe and well maintained roads and a public transport system	C2	Improve public transport	C2.1	Establish a Richtersveld taxi association and develop a transport system for the Richtersveld including taxi ranks, more private operators etc.	Municipality	2011/2012

Priority issue (shaded) /objective (white)	Ref. no.	Development strategy	Project ref.	IDP projects/activity (A) approved (P) proposed	Estimated budget / organisation	Time Frame
			C2.2	Compile Transport Plan	Municipality	2011/2012
Poor waste infrastructure and high levels of informal dumping	D1	Improve Infrastructure for waste management	D1.1	Upgrade landfill sites and establish recycling in all settlements to DWA standards: Port Nolloth, Lekkersing, Eksteenfontein, Sanddrift, Kuboes (P)	**MIG R5 m**	2011/2012
	D2		D2.1			
			D2.2	Promote culture of integrated waste management in the Richtersveld (P) and create viable climate for small businesses to provide services	Municipality SMME forum	2011/2012
Poor electrical infrastructure	E1	Provide all residents in the Richtersveld with access to safe and reliable sources of electricity	E1.1	Improvement of electricity supply in Port Nolloth and provision of street lights in all the Richtersveld towns	DLGH ESKOM/ Municipality	
All households within the Municipality to have access to a safe and reliable source of electricity			E1.2	Highmast lightning for Port Nolloth and Sanddrift	MIG Part of Mig funding	2010/2011
Insufficient health and welfare facilities and services	F1	Upgrade state health facilities	F1.1	Upgrade mortuary in Port Nolloth and make it more cost effective (P)		
			F1.2	Upgrade all rural clinics to make them user friendly for all age groups	Transhex Alexcor SLPs	2011/2012

Priority issue (shaded) /objective (white)	Ref. no.	Development strategy	Project ref.	IDP projects/activity (A) approved (P) proposed	Estimated budget / organisation	Time Frame
			F1.2	Build a hospice in Port Nolloth (P)		
Health and welfare structures that provide equal level of services to the entire municipal area and an AIDS programme	F2	Integrate the mining towns health facilities	F2.1	Baken and Sanddrift clinics must not act in isolation (P)	Transhex	2011/2012
			F2.2	Set up an agreement with Alexander Bay to integrate their well equipped facilities into state system or make them available to the communities (A)	In Process	2011/2012
	F3	Improve welfare and health personnel and quality of service for entire Municipal area	F3.1	Social workers needed for Eksteenfontein and Lekkersing (P)	Department of Social welfare	2011/2012
			F3.2	Ask the department to increase the number of nurses for the Richtersveld		
			F3.3	Request the department for a doctor for our Municipal area		2011/2012
Infrastructure for sanitation is poor and unsafe	G1	Improve current sewerage system	G1.1	Upgrade Port Nolloth's sewerage infrastructure to include the whole town (P)	DWA Municipality	2011/2012
Each household to have access to safe sanitation				Implement Green Drop System	Municipality	2011/2012
	G2	Minimise environmental and social damage of sewerage infrastructure	G2.1	Raise awareness around sanitation issues in rural towns	DWA	2011/2012
			G2.1	Assess impact of sewerage treatment		2011/2012
Poor or insufficient sporting facilities and public open spaces	H1	Development of sport facilities and public open spaces	H1.1	Richtersveld Municipality Upgrading of Sports facilities and improvement of public	Department of Sports and Recreation	

Priority issue (shaded) /objective (white)	Ref. no.	Development strategy	Project ref.	IDP projects/activity (A) approved (P) proposed	Estimated budget / organisation	Time Frame
Provide adequate and standard sports facilities to the Richtersveld Communities as well as green public open spaces				open spaces (P) Build Pavilion P.N sport field Build caretakers house P.N sport field	Lotto Municipality	2011/2012
Insufficient tourism and recreation facilities marketing and communication for the Municipality	I1	Provision of adequate public facilities in Port Nolloth and the establishment of a proper tourism information centre and development of strategies to promote the Richtersveld	I1.1	Incorporate Biodiversity info centre in Port Nolloth into the municipal structure, upgrading of McDougallsBay caravan park and development of marketing and communication strategy for the Richtersveld (P)		2011/2012
Improved marketing of the Richtersveld and proper community facility for Port Nolloth						
	J1	Provision of Police Service in sanddrift	J1.1	Establish satellite police station in Sanddrift.	SAPS Transhex	2011/2012
Visibility of the S A police services						

C. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

South Africa is faced with the challenge of improving the quality of life of the poor and marginalised in an ever globalising world. Local government has been given the responsibility to improve the overall economic and social conditions within their respective local areas in order to encourage economic and employment growth and development. Local municipalities are mandated to develop local economic development (LED) strategies and plans that will assist them and their economic partners to work together to address the challenges facing their respective local economies in an effort to improve the economic future and the quality of life for all the residents in the area.

The Richtersveld Municipality acknowledges that it has a legal obligation and political responsibility to ensure that it provides for the social and economic upliftment of local communities. Therefore the purpose of the LED is seen has one of the most important ways of decreasing poverty and should thrive to enhance the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all.

Richtersveld Municipality has the potential to develop economically but the capacity, institutions and budgets are not in place currently to implement sustainable local economic development strategies, although certain interventions have been identified which, upon successful implementation, could serve to boost the economic activities of the area.

From this perspective strategies must be developed to:

- Promote local ownership, community involvement, and local leadership on joint decision- making.
- Involve local, provincial and national partnerships between communities, businesses and government to solve problems, create joint business ventures and build local economic development
- Use local resources and skills and maximising opportunities for development
- Involve the integration of diverse economic initiatives in an all-inclusive approach to local development, and
- Rely on flexible approaches to respond to changing circumstance at local, provincial level

Capacity (Human Resource)

The Richtersveld Municipality, made budget provision for the appointment of a Manager: Local Economic Development/ Integrated Development Planning in order to drive the economic development priorities of the Municipality. The Local Economic Development Unit is currently situated in the Corporate Services Department and is headed by the Acting Municipal Manager.

The Turn Around Strategy seeks to build on the progress achieved to date; the focus will be on re-activating the activities and services that had already started.

Indicators of Approach

(a) The next five years will aim at involvement of Municipal residents in a broad range of economic activities that must be measurable and comparable by the database.
(b) Economic activities should be geared towards sustainable job creation.
(c) Generally, the standard of living of residents will have improved.
.

.**Approach to achieving the goals**

The strategies focus around the four most important industries in the region such as: tourism, fishing, mariculture, agriculture and mining. The establishment of an Enterprise Info Centre will not only prioritized but give special attention to promoting Local Economy Development through SMME's. The overarching aspect that affects all industries is dealing with the low skills base currently experienced in the municipal area.

Integrated LED Programme

At the heart of local economic recovery and development lies the diversification of economic activity. Up till now the economy of the Richtersveld has been largely based on the mining industry, and to a lesser extent on the fishing industry, with the result that a few employed the majority of economically active adults. This resulted in a highly skewed economic profile which now seriously endangers the economic health of the region as a whole, particularly because the mining industry is based on a non-renewable resource namely diamonds, and because the fishing stocks have been depleted.

A local Economic Development (LED) Strategy was developed for the Municipality during 2002 and was approved by the council on the 13th of January 2003. Information that informed the strategy was the social and demographic indicators and key economic issues identified in the IDP Analysis Phase. In addition, as part of the development of the LED strategy a Business Distribution Profile was generated and natural advantages as well as the bottlenecks and obstacles for LED were identified. The following information formed the basis for the development of an integrated LED Programme for the Richtersveld Municipality.

3.1.1 Social and demographic Indicators

- The residents population in the rural towns is increasing due to downscaling of the mines;
- Port Nolloth is not growing due to lack of economic opportunities (in spite of latent potential existing in several sectors), downscaling of mines and limited potable water;
- The Municipality has a youthful population and a large middle age population;
- Currently the elderly make up a small percentage of the population. However, with improving socio-economic conditions the elderly sector could increase and the Municipality should plan for old age facilities;
- Unemployment figures within the Municipality are high and are growing due to downscaling of mines and the lack of economic opportunities in the region;
- There is higher unemployment among females than males;
- More than a third of households in the Municipality earn under R18 000 a year;
- A small percentage of the population have tertiary education which is reflected in the skills base of the population which is dominated by unskilled labour;
- There are high incidents of alcohol and drug abuse;
- HIV/ AIDS is becoming a very serious and growing problem.

In short, there exists a vast untapped human resource that, although not possessing a high level of skills, can be assisted to develop small businesses and enterprises with relatively little training (as compared with, say, university degrees). The Municipality’s attitude generally is to not view the large and growing unemployed population as a problem but in fact as an

untapped resource and hence an opportunity that can be unlocked though its proper development and by having economic development strategies in place and implementing them. Note that the vision of the municipality stresses the development of the human resource together with natural and cultural resources.

3.1.2 Key Economic Issues

- Unemployment is growing and at least a third of households earn less than R18 000 a year;
- Mining is the dominant Industry in the region, however diamonds are not forever and a number of the mines are downscaling;
- The fishing and mariculture industry is improving but the allocation of quotas for Port Nolloth-based fishing firms by Marine and Coastal Management (MCM) falls far short of the mark, but the oyster and kelp industries are proving to be increasingly successful businesses;
- The number of tourists visiting the area is increasing but they mainly visit the RNP after purchasing their supplies out side the region and bring little economic benefit to the local communities;
- There are initiatives under way for communities to become more involved in tourism and bring the benefits of tourism closer to the ground;
- There are plans to assist the oldest economy in the region, livestock farming, by establishing a grazing plan and providing water and opening up the corridor farms;
- There are a number of strategic initiatives linked to conservation and heritage preservation that will improve the economic conditions in the area;

Again, the economic issues are typical of poor planning and a history of exploitation where outsiders harnessed the economically active population in pursuit of single products, without developing the many other resources or the human potential itself. For an area that has a rich coastline, a large river with plenty of agricultural potential and breathtaking scenery and biological wealth, the Richtersveld has plenty to support its relatively small human population – but only if the resources are properly developed and with them the human resource so that local people can reap the benefits unlike the case is in the diamond industry.

3.1.3 The Natural Advantages

The region has many natural advantages beyond the mineral riches that occur there. They include coastal areas almost a hundred kilometres long that are suitable for marine resource harvesting, mariculture development and tourism. Harbour development if judiciously planned will also provide access to markets for products from the interior. The bight of the Orange River includes rich alluvial plains that are suitable for agricultural development. Large areas are suitable for livestock as well as game farming, including ostrich farming provided carrying capacity is not exceeded. The high levels of biological diversity and spectacular landscapes form the basis for a lattice of existing and emerging protected areas that have high tourism potential. They include a national park, two provincial reserves, a community conservancy, a Ramsar Site, two national heritage sites, a municipal reserve, Coastal Sensitive Areas and others. Several of them are transfrontier in nature. Other advantages are relatively good roads for much of the area compared to many other rural areas, including a tar road along the length of the coastal areas and numerous service roads in the coastal areas as the result of mining activities. The mining houses also developed considerable other infrastructure although it has yet to be made available to the region.

Given the demography and natural advantages of the area there is no reason why, with the proper and responsible development of the opportunities, the area should not be able to sustain a local population that numbers well below 20 000 people.

Table 1 – Local Economic Development (Priority Area 2) LED 2

Priority issue (shaded) / objective (white)	Ref. no.	Development strategy	Project ref.	IDP projects/activity (A) approved (P) proposed	Estimated budget/ organisation	Time Frame
Strategic Objective Availing Business Land to prospective entrepreneurs	2.1			Investigate Public-Private Partnerships Feasibility		
Strategic Objective Promotion of Black Economic Empowerment	2.2			Strategic Objective 2.2: Promotion of Black Economic Empowerment a % black service providers Develop annual Procurement Plan Establish pre-tender process to include capacity-building – support sessions Apply the principle of local-based service providers Capacitate staff in terms of the supply chain management policies & procedures		

Strategic Objection Support to Informal / Street Trading	2.3:			Draft database of informal/ street traders Develop & Implement Street Trading Policy Regular Meetings with Street Traders Render Advice & referral service to entrepreneurs		
Strategic Objection Establish a definite LED capacity within the organization	2.4:			Establish LED capacity within organization Provide with Budgetary Allocation		
Strategic Objection To support Tourism Development & growth within the municipal area	2.5:			Active involvement in Open Africa Monitor & Evaluate Tourism Development activities Non-monetary support for festivals and related events Programme of Beach Cleaning Maintain public places of historical significance Source Funding from potential funders		
Strategic Objection To promote and to contribute to Local Skills Development in co-operation with other stakeholders	2.6:			In-house Work Place Skills Plan Accommodate Interns with need for workplace experience Ensure skills transfer in labour-intensive projects and contracts	**Ongoing**	

Strategic Objection Promote local entrepreneurship through Availing Municipal Commonage	2.7:			Avail municipal commonage at reasonable costs to prospective applicants		**2011/2012**
Strategic Objection Providing Business / Trading space: Beehives	2.8:			Source Funding from potential donors (De Beers SLP)		
Strategic Objection	2.9:			Upgrade programme municipal caravan Park (DEAT SRP)		
To upgrade Beach Resorts / Camping Facilities as a stimulant for economic development				Marketing Programme		
Strategic Objective To actively participate in the National and Provincial Extended Public Works Programmes	2.10			Labour-intensive projects Short-term job opportunities		
Tourism is insufficiently developed and poorly managed	L1					

A network of well managed tourism facilities bringing visible benefits to the Richtersveld Community						
Fishing and Mariculture industry is underdeveloped and benefits go to industries outside of the region	M1	Develop new projects	M1.1	Mariculture Industrial Park (various fish farming projects) (P)	MCM Port Fishing Company	2011/2012
Sustainable job creation through new projects and establishment of processing plants	M3		M3.1			
			M3.2			
	M4	Establish integrated use of harbour by different sectors	M4.1	Feasibility study for diffirent sectors usage of the harbour for export and transport	Municipality Nam Dist Municipality	2011/2012

Establishing a Ferro plant manganese melting plant		Building 300km railway lines from kakamas to Port Nolloth Establish an ore and general Cargo Port at Port Nolloth		Feasibility study	Municipality Nam Dist Municipality	2011/2012
Mining houses still function separately to Municipality and mining is dominated by large companies	N1	Promote community controlled small-scale mining industries that are feasible	N1.1	Negotiate with large mines to improve small miners access to claims	Small miners Municipality	2011/2012
			N1.2	Follow guidelines laid down in the white paper[2] for small mining	Municipality	ongoing
	N2	Mining houses must be encouraged to implement	N2.1	Municipality to ensure that all mining houses active within	Municipality Mining houses	2011/2012
Mining in an orderly way should benefit surrounding communities		a corporate social responsibility plan with post mining objectives		area to produce and corporate social responsibility plan		
	N3	Access decommissioning plans of mines and assist them to be more development orientated. Also ensure that there is a rehabilitation plan	N3.1	Raise community awareness over importance of decommissioning plans and mining legislation	Municipality	ongoing
			N3.2	Ensure plans are available to the Municipality a long time before decommissioning so they can be commented on and where necessary, expert advise can be solicited	Municipality	Immediately and ongoing
Increasing pressure on communal grazing land and no access to fertile Orange River	O1	Community must take control of land along the Orange River which is currently mine controlled land	O1.1		Municipality Alexkor Ltd	2011/2012

2

land			O1.2	Acquire land from Trans Hex near Sanddrift and develop irrigation agriculture (P)	Richtersveld Community	2012/2013
	O2	Diversify and experiment with agricultural products and infrastructure	O2.1	Move onto phase two of the hydroponics project (A)	R800 000 RFA	2011/2012
			O2.2	Start tannery and leather project in Eksteenfontein (P)	R95 000 RFA	2011/2012
			O2.3	Develop petrol station and tyre repair facility near Sanddrift A)	R 1 530 000 RFA	2011/2012
			O2.4	Promote community vegetable gardens within all the settlements	R 685 000 Department of Health /RFA	2011/2012
			O2.5	Aqua farming	Unknown RFA	2011/2012
Communities managing successful agriculture practices within the Orange River valley and throughout the communal area	O3	Ensure that there are local or international markets for the products	O3.1	Identify markets for produce	RFA	2011/2012
			O3.2	Apply to get Alexander Bay Airport regains national status regained	Municipality Alexkor Ltd Nam Dist Municipality	2011/2012
	O4	Increase land and infrastructure available for community small stock farming	O4.1	Provide continued assistance to small farmers (A)	Dept Land Affairs and Agric	2011/2012
			O4.2	Ensure that there is sufficient infrastructure available (P)	Municipality Department of Land Affairs/ Agriculture	2011/2012
			O4.3	Appoint Commonage Manager	Municipality CPA RFA to assist	2011/2012

Local Economic Development (LED)activities function in isolation	P1	Combine all economic organisations under one LED umbrella body	P1.1		Municipality LED unit Nam Distr Municipality	2011/2012
An integrated LED framework benefiting all industries	P2	Promote synergy between industries	P2.1			ongoing
There are little funds and support available for small business development	Q1	Promote SMME enterprises within the Municipality	Q1.1		SEDA Nam Dist municipality	ongoing
A network of successful SMMEs			Q1.2		SEDA	2011/2012
	R2	Improve levels of education and increase opportunities for further training	R2.2	Provide distance learning opportunities such as Further Education and Training (FET) particularly in subjects such as conservation and tourism	Department of Education	ongoing

4. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

The greatest of challenges, when formulating an implementable and sustainable Financial Plan is to match service delivery with a small and very limited resource base. The Financial Plan is informed by available and expected sources of income which is contradictatory with the basis of the strategic framework which is visionary to meet the expectations of the community and which strives to improve the livelihood of all residents. The Richmond Municipality is faced with enormous challenges with regards to adequate financial availability in terms of delivery of services, capacity and institutional arrangements to successfully deliver on its developmental mandate coupled with the overwhelming task of eradicating its backlogs which have to be implemented in a realistic manner within the confines of the available resources.

The funding of the budget of the Richtersveld Municipality is fully compliant with section 18 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA); however challenges as indicated hereunder still need to be addressed:

- Ensuring that systems, to improve current situation, are continuously introduced and improved upon
- Ensuring that the implementation of the budget is in line with legislation, community expectations in meeting deliverable targets to be measured
- Adjusting the organizational structure in line with financial availability and furthermore to provide for finances to increase the capacity
- Preserving the Municipality’s cash flow position ensuring that undue pressure is not
- placed on the financial situation of the municipality at critical phases within the Municipal financial year
- To implement strategic financial planning to move away from the reliance on
- adjustments to the budget as catered for in legislation.

1. Strategies

a) **Revenue Enhancement/Raising Strategies**
The development and adoption of the Revenue Enhancement Strategy is expected to be completed by 30 June 2012 and thereafter implemented accordingly.

b) **Financial Management Strategies**
The municipality is currently compliant in terms of reporting in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Annual Financial Statements are submitted timeously to the Auditor General.

The municipality prepared and submitted it's 2010/2011 Annual Financial Statements in the GRAP format with assistance received from the Provincial Treasury under the Municipal Assistance Programme. An unqualified audit report was received in respect thereof. The municipality's assets register is also fully compliant with GRAP 17.

Upgrades have been made to the municipal financial management system whereby reports required in terms of the MFMA are extracted and submitted electronically to both Provincial and National Treasury.

2) Debt Collection Strategy

The municipality is currently implementing its debt collection and credit control policy. The budget and treasury office has also implemented a debt collection strategy whereby debtors are phoned first by the municipal staff requesting payment. Should this approach prove unsuccessful, the services of debtors are then cut.

3) Alignment of the budget and IDP

The budget and IDP process plan ensure that the budgeting and IDP processes are linked. The operating and capital budgets are aligned to the IDP by linking the various votes to the strategic objectives is contained in the IDP.

TABLE C-Financial Viability and Management (Key Performance Area 4)

Financial Viability and Management (Key Performance Area 4)

Priority issue/ Objective		Development Strategy		IDP projects/ Activity Approved (A) Proposed (P)	Estimated Budget/ Organization	Time Frame
Annual Financial Statements	S1.1	Drafting of annual financial statements for the year ended June 2011		Annual statements complied with GRAP/ GAMAP standards (A)	Municipality FMG	2011/2012
	S2.1	Improvement of fixed asset register in compliance with GRAP/ GAMAP		Asset evaluation (A)	MSIG	2011/2012
	S2.2			Land Use Management Scheme (A)	MSIG	2011/2012
	S2.3			Spatial development framework (A)	Umsebe Rural Development and Land Affairs	
Ensure functional and reliable computer network	S3	To connect all satellite towns to head office computer system		Website development and maintenance (P)	R90 000 Municipality MSIG	2011/2012

5. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation process in the IDP review has to be institutionalized – in order to ensure that all the residents/community has equal rights to participate. Public participation is done in terms of a relevant legislative requirement, public has to be informed and give inputs on projects and programmes planned by the municipality in terms of service delivery.

The following participation mechanisms are used:

- IDP Representative Forum

  - The Forum will represent all stakeholders and will be as inclusive as possible.
  - Additional organisations will be encouraged to participate in the Forum throughout the process.

- Notices

  - Notices on the IDP Review will be placed on the Municipal Notice Boards, satellite offices and public buildings (e.g. schools, clinics, shops, etc).

- Ward level IDP meetings

  - Meetings will be held in each of the four (4) wards to ascertain the needs of the communities.

  - The IDP presentation process requires substantial input and support from other spheres of government i.e. National and Provincial Departments (service providers) and community at large.
  - In order to ensure the IDP process is carried out in a holistic manner, Richtersveld Municipality embark on public participation using ward committee as the vehicle to gather community inputs into the 2012/2013 IDP Reviews. The purpose of these meetings is to ascertain community's priority needs for conclusion in the Integrated Development Plan and Budget for the 2012/2013 financial year.

TABLE D- Good Governance and Public Participation (Key Performance Area 4)

Priority issue/ Objective		Development Strategy		IDP projects/ Activity Approved (A) Proposed (P)	Estimated Budget/ Organization	Time Frame
Performance Management System	T1.1	Develop organizational performance system		Appoint consultants, workshops, training, performance audits, performance review (A)	R120 000 Municipality MSIG	2011/2012
Strengthening administrative systems for effective ward participation system	T2.1	Maintain a system of ward committees with in the Municipality		Election of new ward committees Training of ward committees Ward committees policy formulation (A)	R65 000 Municipality MSIG	2011/2012 completed
Annual report	T3.1	To compile an annual report for all activities of the municipality		Compiling annual report (A)	R30 000 Municipality	2011/2012 ongoing
Establish and maintaining a functional audit committee	T4.1	To ensure good corporative governance		Appoint audit committee members Compile audit plan (A)	R150 000 Municipality	2011/2012
Review and amending Integrated Development Plan	T5.1	Ensure full compliance with the process of compiling creditable IDP		Process plan, public participation, Sectoral engagements (A)	R50 000 Municipality	2011/2012

Good Governance, and Public Participation (Key Performance Area 4)

Priority issue/ Objective		Development Strategy		IDP projects/ Activity Approved (A) Proposed (P)	Estimated Budget/ Organization	Time Frame
To ensure the timeous collection of all debts and the timeous settlement of Council's own accounts	4.1			Credit Control Policy & System Debt Collection Strategy Engagement with State Departments Public Education Programmes Legal Interventions Debtor Reconciliation's Creditor Reconciliation's Updated Owner Property Register Updated Property Transfer Register Complaints Register		
To provide for a sustainable system of	4.2			Marketing Programme Indigent Support Register Indigent Policy Review		
To ensure the availability of the required capacity and competency levels within the Finance Division	4.3			Internship Programme Training & Development Programme Targeted Recruitment Programme		
To ensure Legislative Compliance with all the required financial legislation and regulations	4.4			Financial Policies & Frameworks Unqualified Audit Report Annual Financial Statements Statutory Reports Contract Management		

				Adjustment Budget Provisional Budget Finalized Budget SDBIP Reports Treasury Reports		
To ensure an fair contribution from private developers for the financing of new infrastructure guided by a appropriate system of Development Contributions	4.5			Capital Contributions Policy Drafted & implemented		
To ensure a functional and reliable financial computer network to underlay the financial management system	4.6			Functional computer network Authentic Software Ethical Internet Use Website Development & Maintenance		
To ensure billing according to Council Policy	4.7			Monthly Billing Records Number of Registered Clients Billing Errors Timely Meter Readings		

LAY-OUT OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The Richtersveld Municipality falls into one of the categories of the three spheres of government which are National, provincial and Local Governments. The fast tracking of the service delivery is paramount to the movement in the same wavelength of all the three spheres of government in terms of service delivery planning. The National Government identifies and development goals and objectives. These objectives are embedded in the planning document for National Government which is the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). It further allocates and distributes the resources across all spheres of government in line with the MTSF objectives and priorities.

The provincial and local government needs to ensure that the development objectives and priorities are achieved through development initiatives corresponding to the National objectives and priorities.
The provincial government also has its Provincial Growth Development Planning Strategy which needs to be in line with the objectives and priorities of the National Government.
The Local Government also formulates its IDP which has the needs of the community. The strategies for meeting the community needs need to be done within the MTSF objectives of the National Government, Provincial PGDS and Municipal Strategy. In other words the Local government seeks to promote the community development, Provincial development and the National Government objectives.

The current National Government's MTSF 2009-2014 is a five year horizon plan with a set of objectives and priorities which are ultimately intended for the improvement of the lives of South African Citizens and inhabitants of South Africa. The objectives of the MTSF include the following:

- Half poverty and unemployment by 2014
- Ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and reduce inequality
- Improve the Nation's health profile and skills base and ensure universal access to basic services
- Improve the safety of citizens by reducing incidents of crime and corruption
- Build a nation free of all forms of racism, sexualism, tribalism and xenophobia

The achievement of the above objectives will be undertaken through a set of priorities which will be coupled by corresponding interventions.

The MTSF priorities in line with these objectives are:

- More inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Economic and social infrastructure
- Rural development, food security and land reform
- Access to quality education
- Improved healthcare
- The fight against crime and corruption
- Cohesive and sustainable communities

The Richtersveld Municipality priorities that have been identified in the Municipal Strategy include the following:

- Basic infrastructure development and maintenance
- Local Economic Development

The Richtersveld Municipality seeks to improve the lives of its residents by developing strategic plans (Strategies) to address the challenges faced and to maximize output on the opportunities to create positive spin offs.
The strategies will be formulated and will be addressing the following areas:

1. Municipal transformation and institutional development

- Municipal strategy
- Municipal by-laws
- Organisational performance management
- Management policies
- Fight corruption
- Municipal turnaround strategy
- Review of the organogram and alignment of functions to relevant business units.
- Cohesive and sustainable community
- Improved healthcare
- Fight crime
- Accessible to quality education
- Develop human capability
- Developing a comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS

- Fighting poverty and protecting vulnerable groups

2. **Local economic development**

- Local Economic Development Strategy Review
- More inclusive economic growth and, sustainable livelihoods
- Sustain economic development and job creation
- Alignment with National Spatial Development Perspective objectives
- Alignment with Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy objectives

3. **Basic service delivery and infrastructure investment**

- Addressing of backlogs in Richtersveld area.
- Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan
- Economic and social infrastructure
- Integrated investment in community infrastructure
- Strengthening service delivery
- Food security

4. **Financial viability**

- Financial plan including long-term strategy on resourcing of the municipality over
- medium term and long term
- Medium Term Expenditure Framework for the next five years
- Sustainable resources management
- Updated asset register

5. **Good governance and community participation**

- Strengthening governance
- Communication strategy

6. **Spatial development framework**

- Rural development
- Environmental management Plan
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Land Use Management System

The Richtersveld Municipality seeks to improve the lives of its residents by developing strategies to address the challenges faced and to maximise output on the opportunities to create positive spin offs. The strategies will be developed in line with National Government and Provincial PGDS and NCED objectives. The following strategic local economic development thrusts and development initiatives must be taken into account in development of the strategic plans:

- ✓ Promoting development and investment that contributes towards the generation of an economic hub
- ✓ Provide sufficient, reliable and affordable infrastructure services as well as the creation of a conducive environment for the provision of basic services.
- ✓ Introducing incentives that attract development initiatives as well as the successful attraction of investors.
- ✓ Developing a skills database of the Richtersveld Municipality and procurement procedures in accordance with EPWP/CWP principles.
- ✓ Establishing and promoting SMME's and establishing co-operatives to maximise economic opportunities in the agricultural, tourism and fishing sectors.
- ✓ Ensuring regular maintenance and upgrade of existing infrastructure
- ✓ Promoting cultural community and integrated tourism development

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Although the Richtersveld Municipality has developed a Performance Management System, practice has indicated that the System may not be as "user-friendly" as was intended. It is now fundamental that the Municipality implement the System for Senior Management to ensure that it is understood and implementable.

To date no organizational performance review has taken place although it is the intention to ensure that the performance of the organisation as well as applicable Managers is undertaken prior to the end of the 2011/2012 financial year. It is therefore imperative that the Performance Audit Committee/Evaluation is established in order to measure performance to date in terms of the 2011/2012 SDBIP formulated.

The review of performance will enable the Municipality to identify areas requiring attention. The objectives of the Municipality, as set out in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, are recorded as follows:

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- To promote social and economic development
- To promote and safe and healthy environmental, and
- To encourage the involvement of communities in matters of local government

In line with the above, the formulation of the Integrated Development Plan to inform the Budget of the Municipality which is aligned to the PMS and the processes in terms of Mayoral Integrated Development Plan/Budget, participation by Ward Committees and Communities together with the developed Communication Strategy.
In order to address any inherent risks which may be identified, it is imperative that the following receives the necessary attention:

• Refined SDBIP catering for activities and deliverables with associated milestones, SMART indicators with more realistic targets

• Bi-Monthly high-level departmental report indicating departmental and organizational performance in terms of indicators and targets set

Action, in terms of reports submitted, to be undertaken to ensure that any hint of non-performance can be addressed timeously
Quarterly appraisals to be undertaken for the Municipal Manager and each Head of Department

- ✓ The Municipality must consider the establishment of a PMS Unit to ensure that the strategic approach (Integrated Development Plan) in terms of delivery through the PMS is achieved (the necessary provisions in terms of finances and human capacity must be made in order to ensure that any audit does not deliver negative results)
- ✓ Skills training together with capacity building must be undertaken for officials appointed or seconded to PMS
- ✓ Capacity Building for the Mayor in terms of the SDBIP formulated for the Municipal Manager

The following key outputs are identified:

Assess and review current PMS and refine to current realities and expected implementation in terms of targets to be met
The outcome of the assessment in terms of any gaps identified must be analysed in terms of Integrated Development Plan and PMS requirements
Development of the Municipal Scorecard as well as the development of Municipal Indicators in order to address backlogs in terms of the SMART principles stakeholder input on the draft scorecard

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. Basic Service Delivery and infrastructure (Priority Area

Overview of Approach

The supply of infrastructure and services is the number one priority within the Municipality. Good infrastructure is a prerequisite for many types of development. The Richtersveld Municipality inherited many infrastructure and service problems from the past. As a Municipality we are highly constrained as our current rates base is very small and we do not have funds for capital projects.

During the IDP review process a large number of infrastructure -related problems were highlighted in each of the towns and smaller settlements. At a broader level it is difficult to prioritise the specific issues but instead of coming up with a large 'wish list' of projects we have focussed on the critical areas that were consistently raised in each of the settlements. However, it is important to note that there are numerous other important projects planned for 2011/12 that are still not funded and the Municipality will constantly pursue funding for these projects.

1.2 Basic Development indicators of the Approach

1. By 2014 all residents will have access to basic infrastructure (housing, water, sanitation, electricity and waste management) that is of nationally acceptable standards.

2. Municipal service delivery will improve each year and the number of complaints from residents will be halved each year. For this to happen people also have to gain a better understanding of how the municipality functions and the problems involved in service delivery.

1.3 Approach to Achieving the Goals

Focus on developing business plans for the priority projects for 2011/12 that do not have funding.

1. The priority in 2011/12 is to complete the original quota of houses that were promised, 100 Nollothville & 10 Sanddrift. While the first phase of building is being carried out detailed planning for each of the settlements will be carried out to ensure that each settlement functions efficiently and that future expansion of housing or businesses is well integrated into the existing fabric.

2. In a desert environment water will remain a critical issue. Last year water was the number one priority, as Kuboes did not have a supply of potable water. This project is currently near completion. However, the water problems for the region will continue. During holiday season Port Nolloth does not have sufficient water to supply all the residents. Thus the priority project for 2011/12 is to resolve this problem with the establishment of a desalination plant. Sanddrift erection of a pressure tower completed. The Municipality would also like to initiate a municipal wide Water Demand Management.

3. (WDM) programme, to determine how much water is wasted.

4. The poor state of the roads and lack of a public transport system in the Richtersveld is a constant problem for residents and businesses in the area. The road from Alexander Bay to Kuboes and Sanddrift is the main route that Trans Hex vehicles utilise daily. The road is also an important thoroughfare for residents of Kuboes and Sanddrift and tourists going to the Richtersveld National Park. Therefore the critical project is the tarring of this road. Negotiations are underway for the past 5 years with Trans Hex and Province in

this regard. A public transport system also needs to be developed and in the future the other dirt roads will need resurfacing.

5. Waste management is a major area of concern within the Municipal area. Very few of the towns have proper landfill sites and there are high incidents of informal dumping. A project has been designed that will firstly deal with the supply of proper infrastructure for waste management and then promoting small businesses that can be involved with recycling and waste removal. We registered MIG projects for waste disposal sites for Kuboes, Lekkersing, Port Nolloth and Eksteenfontein.

6. The regular maintenance of Streetlights are needed in all the settlements. We had several discussions with Escom but only promises for maintenance were made.

2 Local Economic Development (Priority Area 2)

2.1 *Overview of Approach*

Mining has been the dominant industry within the Municipality and many of the poorer communities have been dependant on a family member gaining income from this industry. Mining is not sustainable in the long term and the region is already experiencing the effects of downscaled production. This has increased the number of unemployed people returning to the rural towns

Within the municipality there is a limited number of work opportunities and the mines have controlled most of the land where there are opportunities for industries such as irrigation agriculture and mariculture.

Tourism is seen as a possible job creator but almost all the successful tourism initiatives are controlled from outside of the region, including Springbok and Cape Town. Thus strategies for future livelihood options are based on communities gaining access to the land and resources with high agriculture, mariculture and tourism potential. However for these businesses to be successful investment will need to be made in infrastructure and capacity building. The Transfrontier Park is officially declared and the border between SA and Namibia is opened at Sendlingsdrift.

2.2 *Basic Development indicators of the Approach*

1. In five-years time Municipal residents will be involved in a broad range of economic activities that can be measured by comparing the database complied by the Development Officer.
2. The economic activities should be geared toward sustainable job creation.
3. The standard of living will have improved in general for the entire Municipal area.

2.3 *Approach to Achieving the Goals*

The strategies focus around the four most important industries in the region namely: tourism, fishing and mariculture, agriculture and mining. There is also special attention given to promoting Local Economic Development through SMMEs and an overarching issue that effects all industries is dealing with the poor level of skills or qualifications currently seen in the area.

ENVIRONMENAL MANAGEMENT

Skewed ownership patterns of natural resources and land continue to persist. In the case of the former, marine living Integrated Environmental Management Programme

Introduction

The Richtersveld is blessed with highly significant biological resources. Research undertaken during the first phase of the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Plan (SKEP) process identified the Richtersveld Area as a highly important ecological region.

The following is an e**xtract from the SKEP Biodiversity Component Technical Report** (Driver, Desmet, Rouget, Cowling, Maze 2003.

1.1.1 Greater Richtersveld

Contributions to pattern targets
This is the largest centre in the region. It is highly complex geologically and climatically and includes many smaller centres that tend to merge into one another. These include the central Richtersveld mountains; the gravels plains and lichen field near Alexander Bay; the coastal inselberg of Oorgrabies Berg, quartz patches at Undaus, Oernoep river, Lekkersing and Klipbok; the Steinkopf and Naries plateaus including Nigramoep and Koesies; and the swarm of quartzite massifs extending north of Springbok (e.g. Koingnaas/ Kourkammaseberg, Harras, Kouries, Eenriet, Rooiberg, Kinderle, Naroegas, Farquarsonsekop).

The 191 500 hectare area includes 2 392 plant species, 818 of which are succulent karoo endemics and 462 of which are Red Date List taxa (the highest tally of the nine geographic priority areas). The Richtersveld also achieves targets for many of the expert-identified hotspots.

Contributions to process targets
The Greater Richtersveld includes very steep climatic gradients, quartz fields, and sand movement corridors, all of which are important for maintaining and generating biodiversity. It also encompasses one of the most important riverine corridors in the Succulent Karoo – the Gariep. Owing to its steep topography, the area also comprises an important refugium for palaeoendemics

Outstanding features
From a plant perspective, this is the most diverse part of the SKEP planning domain. It is a major centre of endemism for numerous succulent lineages, especially in the Aizoaceae.

Flagship species
The Greater Richtersveld includes many possible flagship species. Obvious ones are the halfmens (*Pachypodium namaquanum*), giant quiver tree (*Aloe pillansii*), the huge diversity within the genus *Conophytum*, the palaeoendemic *Amaryllis paradisicola,* and the paradise toad *Bufo gariepensis.*

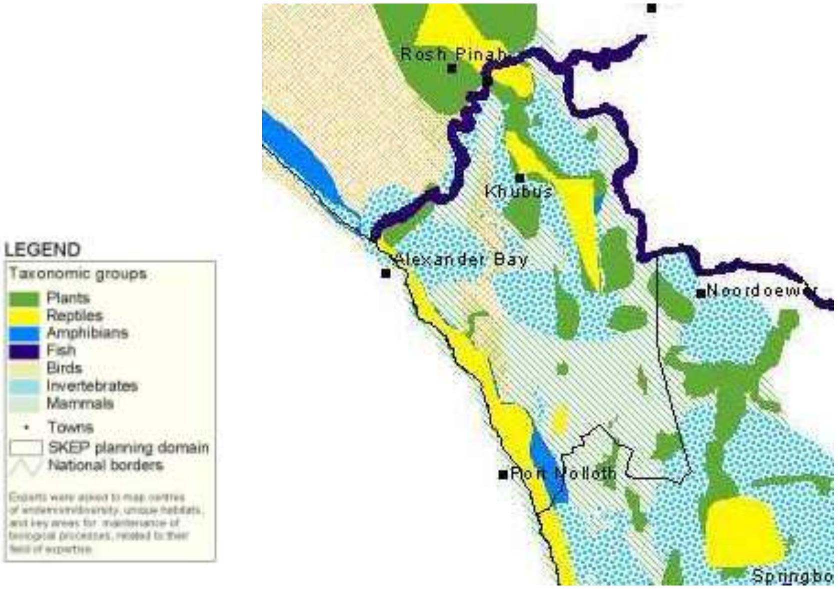


Figure 1 - SKEP expert Mapping

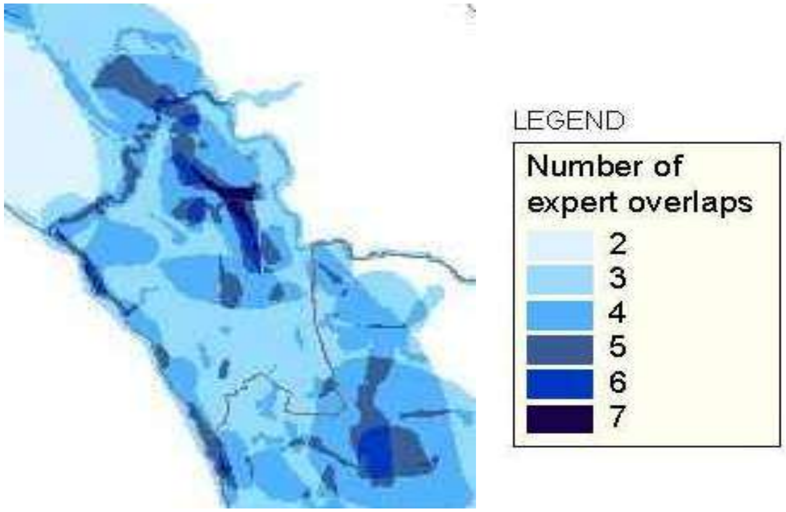


Figure 2 - SKEP Expert Mapping overlapping taxonomic groups

Environmental baseline scenario

- Not all mines have EMPRs and few of the mines comply with or are monitored according to environmental legislation;
- There is large scale informal dumping of waste and landfill sites are not managed;
- The processing of sewerage in the rural towns fall far short of acceptable standards;
- There is insufficient water available for human consumption during tourism season in Port Nolloth;
- Uncontrolled tourism (i.e. unmanned Provincial Reserve – Nababiep) is resulting in surface damage by 4x4 vehicles, theft of succulents, damage of cultural assets and diminishing value of tourism resources;
- Overgrazing by stock farmers could cause destruction of the base habitat although a grazing plan has been developed;
- Poorly managed irrigation farming could lead to salinisation of the land;
- Unsustainable use of natural resources such as firewood and medicinal plants can place pressure on an already fragile Succulent Karoo ecosystem;
- The Ramsar site is heavily degraded and unmanaged
- Mines cause large scale destruction of the environment – notably in the Port Nolloth area by Blue Diamond Mines who have left the area; Trans Hex has damaged Cornellskop and the RNP; and Alexkor Ltd. has damaged coastal areas.

The following map indicating the Baseline Scenario of the Richtersveld[3] serves as a summary of the main environmental issues.

____

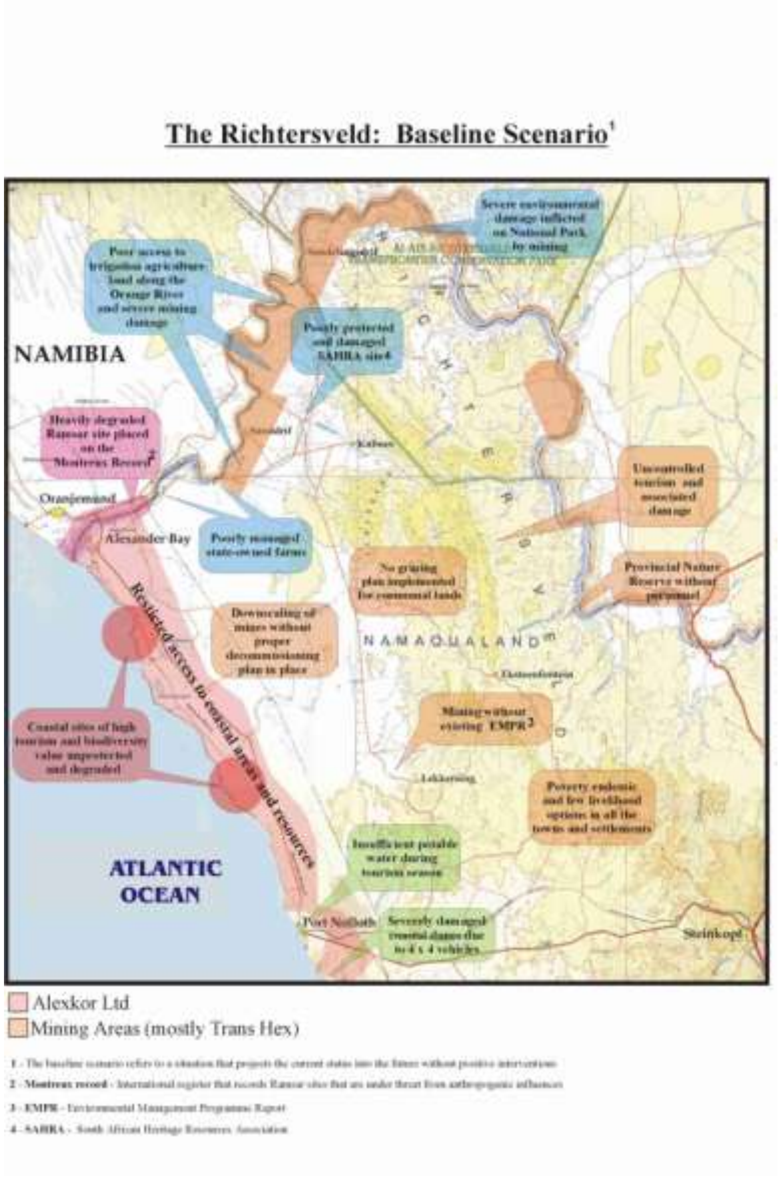


Figure 3 - Environmental Baseline for the Richtersveld

Agenda 21

The Richtersveld Municipality adopted Agenda 21 Principles on Wednesday the 24th October 2001 during a general council meeting.

The following Local Agenda 21 key principles therefore apply to the Richtersveld Municipality:

- Integration of social, environmental and economic issues
- Concern for the future
- Social justice and equity, including working to eradicate poverty
- Recognising and working within ecological limits
- Public participation and partnerships between public, private and community sectors
- Adopting a multi-sectoral approaches to problem solving
- Accountability, monitoring and evaluation
- Linking local issues to global impacts
- Local economic development and job creation

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)

The nine activities as listed in Regulation 1182 of 1997, which require an EIA, are as follows:

1. The construction or upgrading of:
    a) facilities for commercial electricity generation;
    b) nuclear reactors and installations ;
    c) transportation, structures, storage and manufacturing of dangerous or hazardous substances;
    d) roads, railways, airfields and associated structures;
    e) all structures below the high-water mark of the sea;
    f) cableways and associates structures;
    g) structures associated with communication networks;
    h) racing tracks for vehicles and horses;
    i) canals and channels, diversions of the normal flow of water in a river bed;
    j) dams, levees or weirs;
    k) reservoirs for public water supply;

l) abstraction or utilisation of ground or surface water for bulk supply purposes;
m) public and private resorts;
n) sewage treatment plants;
o) buildings or structures associated with explosives.

2. The change of land use from:
   a) residential use to industrial or commercial use;
   b) light industrial use to heavy industrial use;
   c) agriculture or undetermined use to any other land use;
   d) use for grazing to any other form of agricultural use;
   e) use for nature conservation or zoned open space to any other land use.
3. The concentration of livestock in a confined structure for the purpose of mass commercial production.
4. The intensive husbandry of, or importation of, any plant or animal that has been declared a weed or an invasive alien species
5. The release of any organism outside its natural area of distribution that is to be used for biological pest control.
6. The genetic modification of any organism with the purpose of fundamentally changing the inherent characteristics of that organism.
7. The reclamation of land below the high-water mark of the sea and in inland water including wetlands.
8. The disposal of waste in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989.
9. Scheduled process listed in the Second Schedule to the atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act No. 45 of 1965).

Municipal Projects requiring EIAa

Of the five lead capital projects proposed by the Municipality two of the projects should require an EIA namely:
Port Nolloth Water Infrastructure Project; Desalination Plant
Tar road from Alexander Bay to Kuboes.
Other capital projects planned for the financial year 2010/11 are the projects.

It is suggested that any general development project taking place outside of the Municipal town areas i.e. communal and farm land should be reviewed to assess potential environmental impacts. The coastal area and north eastern section of the Municipality has a particularly high biodiversity value and all projects in this area should be refereed to the Provincial EIA co-ordinator.
(MEC Sylvia Lucas Budget Speech)

Coastal Developments

Alexkor Ltd controls the majority of land within the Richtersveld Municipality that lies adjacent to the coastline. This has resulted in high pressure on the coastal area near Port Nolloth. Mc Dougalls Bay is especially an area of concern as coastal development was not controlled in the past and many private houses are located very close to the high water mark. Sections of the Municipal caravan park are also located on the beach and get damaged during high seas. Poor control of visitors to the area also results in many people driving on the beaches and dunes. We have to oblige and to impliment the integrated coastal Management Act (Act no 24 of 2008)

Envirofish[4] develop e.g Coastal Management Programme for the Northern Cape. Richtersveld Municipality also has to develop a Coastal management Plan
Specific coastal policy should be developed as part of a larger environmental policy for the municipal area to curb any further irresponsible developments or activities along this important stretch of coastline. In the meanwhile, the Municipality should keep a close watch on any proposed developments in the coastal areas, steps to mitigate environmental damage caused in the dune fields south of Port Nolloth, an issue that has repeatedly come up during IDP meetings in Port Nolloth.

Integrated Conservation and Development

There is currently very little capacity within the Municipality to deal with specific environmental issues. This is very typical of rural Municipalities that are normally blessed with the greatest natural resources yet lack the capacity to manage these resources sustainably.

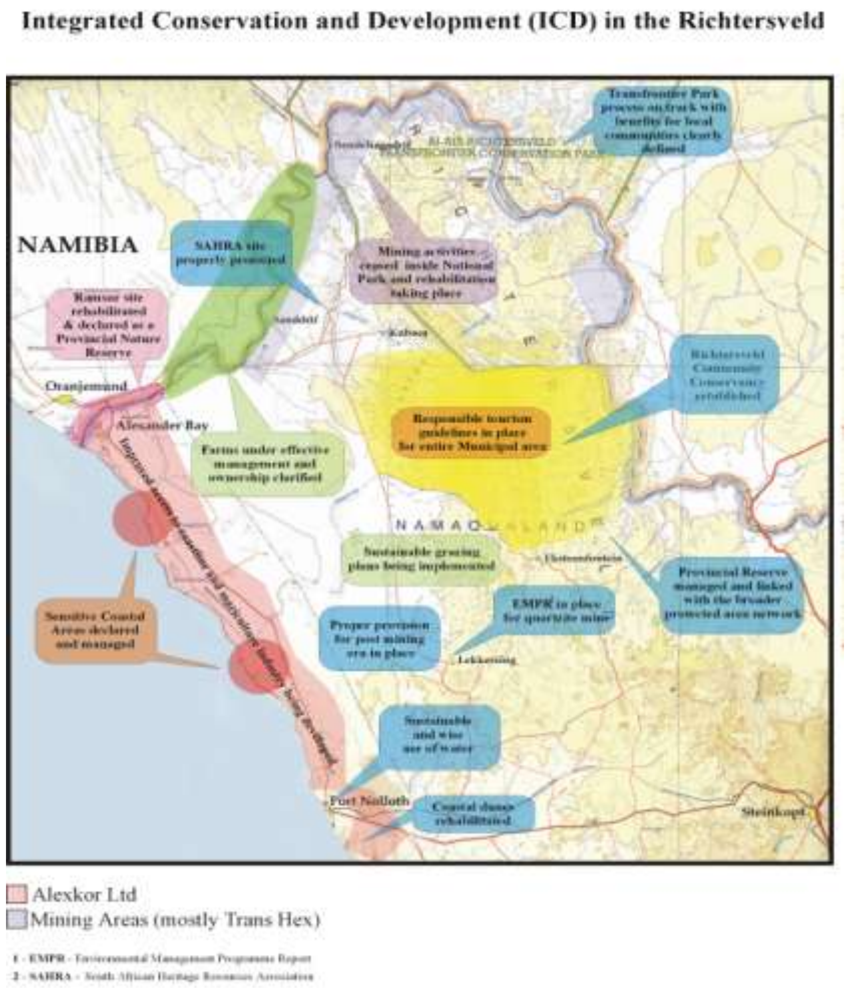


Figure 4 - Integrated Conservation and Development in the Richtersveld

3. INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY CAPACITY:

<u>3.1 CURRENT SITUATION:</u>

The successful implementation of any strategic plans requires the availability of the requisite and appropriate skilled personnel. The Richtersveld Municipality currently has a staff component 122 of consisting representative of all language groups in the area namely: Afrikaans, English and Xhosa. Despite this, the organization is still Afrikaans – dominated and still displays the existence of its former organizational culture. In this regard it has become obvious that staff from the former rural towns, Richtersveld Oorgangsraad, still experience feelings of alienation within the organization. In addition to this, the organization due to the dominance of Afrikaans speakers in its ranks, still struggle to respond to requests to have all documentation available in the three official languages of the Northern Cape Province. Employment equity and multi-lingualism in particular warrants further attention in order to ensure a fully representative administration able to provide accessible services to all of the communities of the municipality. These challenges must be actively challenged in the coming period.

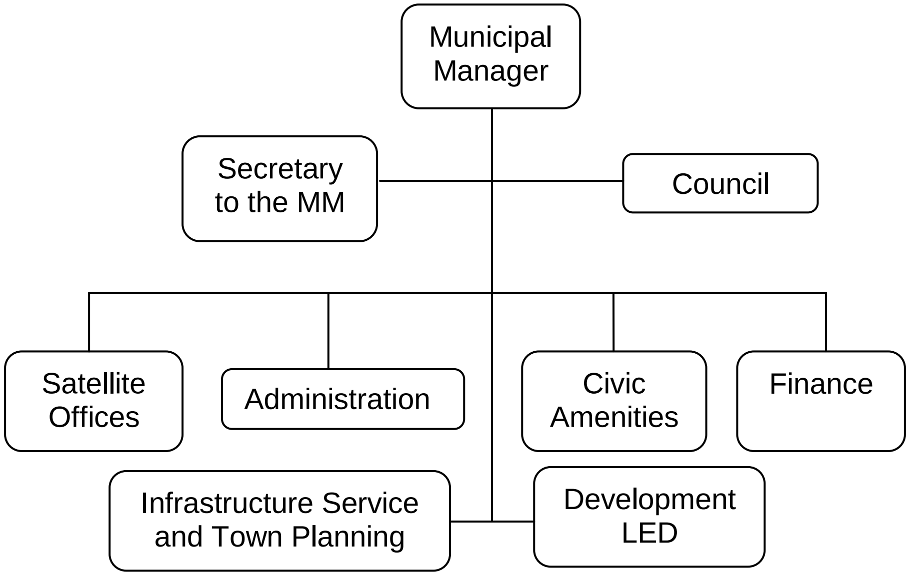
The Municipality is structured along Department lines and consists of three departments namely: Finance; Corporate Services and Technical Services. Progress has been made with regard to financial management training under National Treasury's Internship Programme and the foundation has been laid for consistent compliance with GRAP/GAMAP and the prescripts of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA). Currently the position of CFO are vacant.

Staff development, morale and career progression are other matters that are matters that continue to demand focused attention. The outstanding issue of the TASK Job Evaluation conducted in 2006/07 is a continuing cause of concern.

The organization places a high premium on staff development and has a formal work place skills plan in place. It is also able to implement the said programme, but expansion is needed in order to be able to fully claim back the maximum levies from the LGWSETA.

The organization's performance management system that forms an integral part of its operational processes, must still be completed and diligently apply if the objectives of the municipality is to be achieved.

The current organizational structure, as set out below, has been in operation for many years.



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPLIMENTATION STATUS QUO:

In October 2008, Richtersveld Municipality appointed Northern Cape Management Solutions to develop their Performance Management System (PMS). To this extent the process entails a process of the development of a Register of Delegations of Powers and Functions where the council would formally delegate the Mayor to enter into a Performance Contract with the Municipal Manager. It also includes the development of PMS Policy, which will regulate the development and implementation process. It further looked at developing a Municipal Scorecard as a basis for the development of the Municipal Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. This would be followed by the development of a Performance Contract, Performance Agreement for the Senior Management and eventually measure the performance for one quarter.

PROGRESS TO DATE:

The progress to date is as such:

Development of a register of delegations of powers and functions:

This was developed and has been adopted by council. A formal delegation for the Mayor to enter into a Performance Contract with the Municipal Manager and as such the Municipal Manager with his Senior Managers has been made.

Development of a PMS Framework/Policy:

This has been developed and to this extent has been shared and communicated with the municipal administration and the unions within the municipality. There is a need to present the Municipal PMS Framework to Council.

Development of a Municipal Scorecard:

A draft Municipal Scorecard has been developed. It will need to be re-assessed for implementation and its alignment with the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. It will also be taken to communities for their input before it is presented to council for final adoption.

WHAT STILL NEEDS TO BE DONE:

Development of Performance Contracts:

The development of Performance Contracts for the Municipal Manager and the Senior Managers. This will ensure that the Municipal Manager and the Senior Managers enter into a performance agreement.

Development of Performance Agreements:

This is the development of the performance agreement which will ensure that the scorecard is implemented as per the SDBIP. Both the Performance Contract and the Performance Agreement will be presented to council for final adoption.

The Measurement of Performance for the first quarter:

This is the actual measurement of the first quarter performance as per the scorecard

4. Integrated HIV/AIDS programme

4.1 Introduction

A specific HIV/AIDS strategy was developed for the Richtersveld by the Education and Training unit and the full document is available on request from the Municipality. A summary of the full draft strategy is set out below.

4.1.1 Projected future impact of HIV/AIDS on the Municipality

4.1.1.1 On individual families affected

Family members of people living with or dying from HIV/AIDS are badly affected by the disease. People who are dying are usually breadwinners and parents. This means that children are often put in the role of caregivers of those that are ill and at the same time have to find ways for the family to survive financially. If both parents die, many children are left heading households and looking after younger siblings.

Children not only lose financial security but also very often lose their mothers who are their primary emotional caregivers. In most families affected by AIDS, teenage girls are the first step into the mother's shoes and to take over providing and caring for the family. This means that girls have to leave schools and lose a chance of getting an education that could lead to better employment in the future.

Families are also affected by higher costs associated with the disease - both the caring for the ill and for burying for them. Many families spend a large percentage of their annual income on paying for a single funeral (up to half in some cases).

Families also suffer because of the loss in income and the loss of productive time that members who are caring for the ill can spend outside the home. The additional stress of looking after someone who is ill and dealing with the emotional trauma of a parent dying can puts great burden on the psychological well being of family members.

At the best of times losing a parent is a difficult thing for a child to deal with. When it happens in an atmosphere of insecurity, financial problems and surrounded by the stigma, secrecy and suspicion created by AIDS it becomes even more difficult.

4.1.1.2 On the community

The poorest communities in our areas are often the ones that are expected to carry the heaviest burden because of HIV/AIDS. It is in poor communities where more people die and where relatives, neighbours and grandmothers are expected to provide the extra care, money and food needed by AIDS orphans. The burden of looking after the ill that cannot afford medical care also falls on the poor. While so many people are dying from AIDS poor families are getting bigger because those families that are intact often take in children who are related to them who have lost their own parents. It is in the poorest communities where orphans also pose a potential threat in terms of social stability.

4.1.1.3 On the economy

The families first feel the economic effects of AIDS. Almost all families with relatives dying of AIDS have a decreased income because the affected person may have been employed or because another person may have to leave employment to become a caregiver. At the same time, there is an increase in the family because of the need for medication and care and the high cost of funerals. This also affects the economy on a bigger scale. The fact that so many families have a decreased income and increased spending on funerals and healthcare means that there is less money in the economy.

The economy is also affected by the high rate of absenteeism of people who are ill or people who are caring for those who are ill. In the long term the economy is affected by the fact that trained and skilled workers will die and that it will cost a lot of money to

replace people in terms of training. There will also be a reduction in the number of workers available in our economy.

Ultimately when less money is available in the economy, there is a decrease in savings and investments. Banks have less money available to lend and this drives up the cost of borrowing money. This will have a direct effect on government's ability to invest in infrastructure. Government will also be affected by the high expenses of providing health care and welfare for people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Less money will be available in government coffers for providing basic services. In poor areas, fewer people will be able to pay for basic services and this will affect the local economy of the municipality.

4.1.1.4 On education

In most countries in Southern Africa where research has been done, it was found that teachers were among the sector most affected by HIV/AIDS. In Zambia, almost twice the number of teachers is dying from AIDS as the normal population. This decrease in the availability of teachers can have a serious impact on education.

At the same time, the demand for schooling will change in areas where child-headed households cause young girls and boys to drop out of school. This decrease in a demand for education does not mean that fewer teachers are needed. In most areas, it simply means that children have dropped out of school and other methods will have to be found to ensure that they get back into the mainstream or schooling.

A number of studies have shown that there is a very high infection rate in young adults at tertiary institutions. This means that many of the people who are already receiving a higher level of education and who will be the future leaders of our economy may die before they fulfil their potential.

4.1.1.5 On the municipality, service delivery and housing

The epidemic will change the composition and ages of residents in the housing dwelling units. This will have implications on the design and structure of future housing. Fewer single units will be required but larger units will be needed to cater for extended families.

The increasing number of economically active people becoming infected or dying will drastically reduce current payment levels that will affect service delivery.

Municipal staff will also be affected and productivity may decrease due to absenteeism and the loss of skilled staff.

4.1.1.6 On our Health Services

The increased need for health care will lead to overcrowding and poorer quality care. Currently clinics and hospitals are experiencing an increase of attendees presenting themselves with HIV/AIDS related diseases and infections. The increasing queues and the waiting periods at clinics and hospitals will lead to overcrowding poorer quality care.

Additional medicines have to be made available for people who get opportunistic infections. This together with testing, counselling and prevention services that clinics and hospitals have to implement put an extra burden on both budgets and staff.

Other health services for problems other than AIDS will start to suffer.

Staff turnover in the health services will increase further and recruitment will become more difficult as HIV takes its toll on health workers both through infection and burnout.

4.1.1.7 On our Welfare Service

The welfare system run by the Department of Social Services and Population Development is only beginning to cope with the consequences of AIDS. Child supports grants and foster grants

for orphans are available but the take up rate is not very high. When take-up increases, this will put a huge administration and financial strain on the Department.

4.2 The Draft HIV/AIDS Strategy

4.2.1 Overall Co-ordination

Central to the implementation of the strategy is co-ordination. It was agreed that, in the long term, the Municipality and the stakeholders need to work towards the launch of a Local AIDS Committee under the leadership of the Mayor. Richtersveld Aids Council was established and functioning very well.

As an interim measure, the municipality, in consultation with all stakeholders that attended the workshop, was tasked to work towards the launch of the Local AIDS Committee and implement the plans outlined below for each of the focus areas:

4.2.2 Draft Strategy for Education and Awareness – Openness and Prevention

4.2.2.1 Problem statement

The lack of effective education and awareness programmes has led to an increase in the infection rate stigmatisation and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS.

4.2.2.2 Overall Goal

A well-informed community that is caring, supportive and accepting of people living with AIDS in a municipality with an ever-decreasing infection rate.

4.2.2.3 Action Plan

1. Development of a comprehensive Education and Awareness Programme that reaches all people in the municipality by bringing together all stakeholders involved in education and awareness programmes to:

- Identify priority areas
- Develop material in all languages spoken in the municipality
- Develop programmes that reach out to people who are illiterate
- Improve condom distribution by identifying more points in appropriate places and provide education on usage.
- Campaign to promote voluntary testing and counselling

2. The municipality needs to work with the Department of Health to promote voluntary counselling and testing by:

- Targeting areas with high infection rates through door to door work
- Encouraging leaders in the community to support testing and counselling

4.3 Draft Strategy for Treatment and Care for People living with HIV/AIDS

4.3.1 Problem Statement

The lack of programmes that provide care and support contributes to people living with HIV/AIDS living unhealthy lifestyles and a rapid deterioration of their health.

4.3.2 Overall Goal

People living with HIV/AIDS:

- Have support and care from the community
- Live Healthy lifestyles
- Have access to the best available medication and treatment

4.3.3 Action Plan

1. The Municipality needs to lobby provincial government to provide more staff at the hospital and clinics and to ensure that medications for treatment of opportunistic infections are readily available at all times by:

- Meeting with hospitals and clinics to check on the extent of the problem

- Preparation of a memorandum to provincial government
- Reporting back to all stakeholders

2. Extend the support group programme to Lekkersing, Kuboes, Sanddrift, Eksteenfontein and Rooiwal.
3. Municipality needs to work with the Departments of Health and Welfare to identify and assist people living with HIV/AIDS to form support groups.
4. Municipality meets with the Roman Catholic Church to discuss the roll out of the food garden projects where possible.

4.4 Draft Strategy to Care for Orphans

4.4.1 Problem Statement

In the Richtersveld Municipality, the number of children who have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS is unknown. As the infection and death rate increases, the number of orphans will increase. The people of Richtersveld and the organisations that represent them are currently not in a position to provide adequate care and support of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

4.4.2 Overall Goal

A community that can provide the necessary support and care for children orphaned by the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

4.4.3 Action Plan

1. Develop a system to ensure that there is prior/early identification of orphans.
2. Strengthen the current care options (foster care/adoptions) and develop long term plans for community care options
3. The municipality together with the Department of Welfare needs to call meetings in all wards of home base caregivers, church leaders, South African Police Service, NGOs and CBOs.
4. At these meetings, the Department of Social Welfare will present information on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the community and the problems related to the increasing number of orphans. These meetings must develop plans to:
   - Identify potential orphans and communicate the information to the Department of Social Welfare for action and follow-up.
   - Identify and train potential foster parents
   - Provide community care for children that cannot be placed in foster care

5. Spatial Development Framework

5.1 Overview of Study Area

- The Richtersveld Local Municipality is located in the northwest corner of the Namakwa District Municipality.
- The northern border of the Municipality is the Orange River that also forms the border between South Africa and Namibia. Landwards to the south and east it is bounded by Nama-Khoi Local Municipality. To the west is the Atlantic Ocean and the cold-nutrient rich Benguela Current.
- The local municipal area covers 9670 km^2
- Mining is the dominant industry in the area and mining houses control the majority of the coastal land as well as the fertile land adjacent to the Orange River.
- Port Nolloth is located at the south-western edge of the Municipality and is the main town.
- There are a number of smaller rural and mining towns widely dispersed throughout the Municipal area.
- A large portion of land consists of communal land that is subject to the Land Transformation Act
- The population for the entire Municipal Area is roughly 17 000 people.

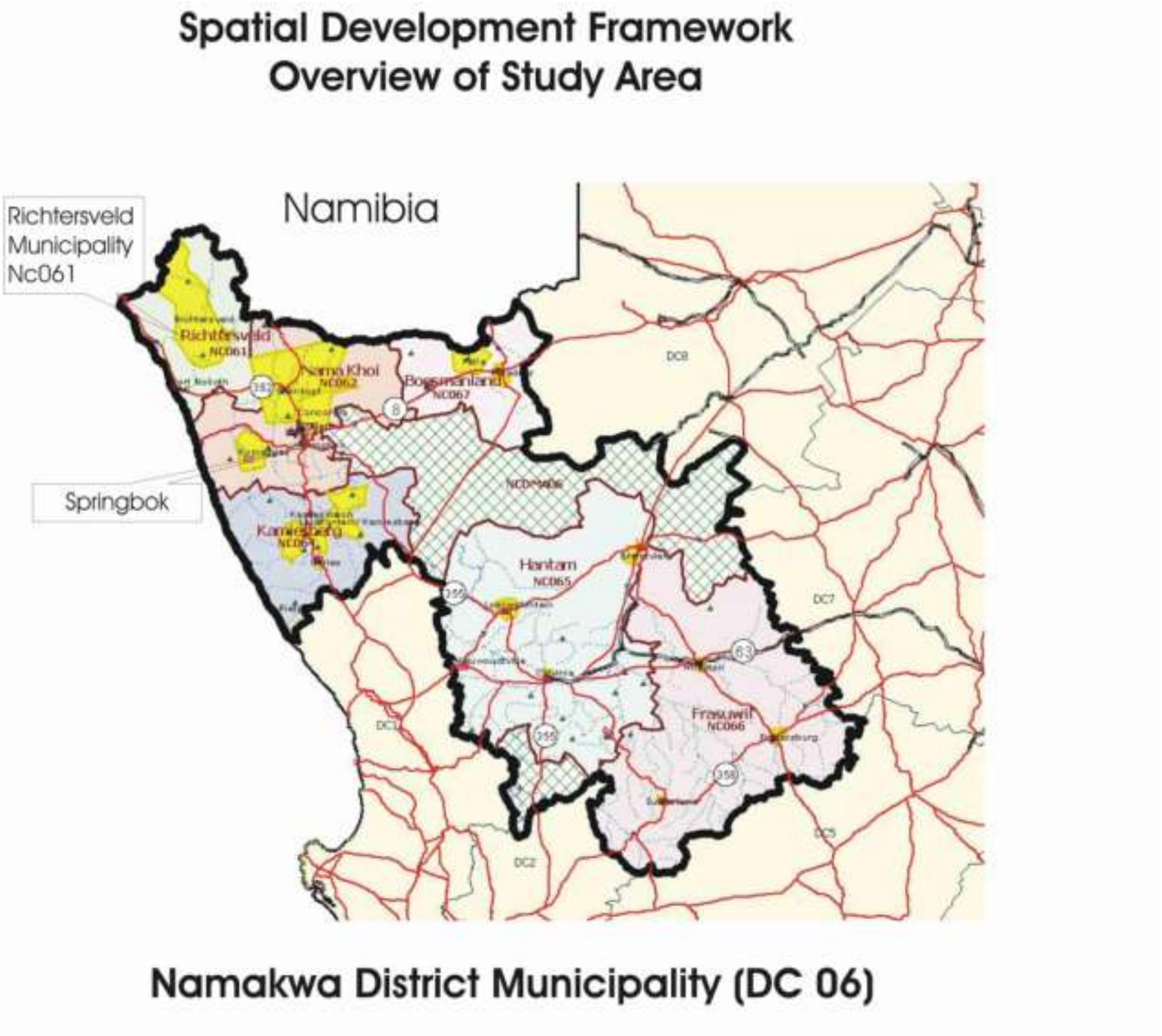
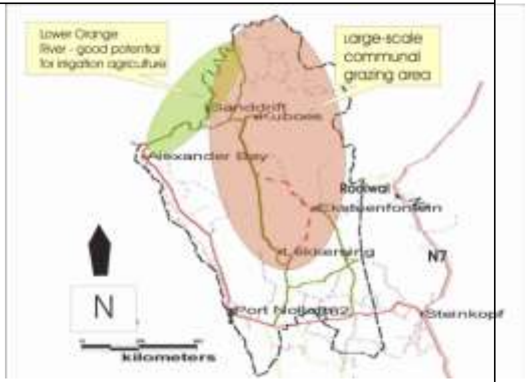


Figure 5 - Overview of study area

Umsebe Town planners was service providers was appointed by the Dept of Rural to compile a spatial Dell framework for the Richtersveld Municipality.

5.2 Natural assets of the region

Tourism The Richtersveld Area is blessed with magnificent scenery and high biodiversity. It is therefore and ideal area for tourism. The areas with the greatest potential for tourism are the spectacular mountains in the north east, the Orange River Mouth, the lower Orange River and a number of coastal areas namely: McDougalls Bay, Holgat and Boegoeberg.		**Fishing and mariculture** The unpolluted nutrient rich Benguela current provides an ideal environment for fishing and mariculture opportunities. Access to the coastal area is highly limited by Alexkor Ltd. However, within the mining area there are a number of old mining areas that could provide ideal sites for mariculture operations. The area must be well planned before sections of the mining area are decommissioned.	
Minerals The Richtersveld area is very rich in minerals particularly diamonds. Diamond mining takes place both offshore and along the coastline and the banks of the Orange River. In the interior there are good opportunities to mine quartzite and there are other smaller mineral deposits that may be able to be mined by the small miners. Two companies, Alexkor Ltd and Trans Hex, currently dominate the mining industry.		**Agriculture** The lower Orange River valley has huge potential for irrigation agriculture. However, most of the land that in the lower Orange valley, is controlled by Alexkor Ltd or by Trans Hex. The greater Richtersveld communal land is used for small-stock farming however the land is marginal and requires properly implemented grazing plans to sustain the industry and needs to diversify.	

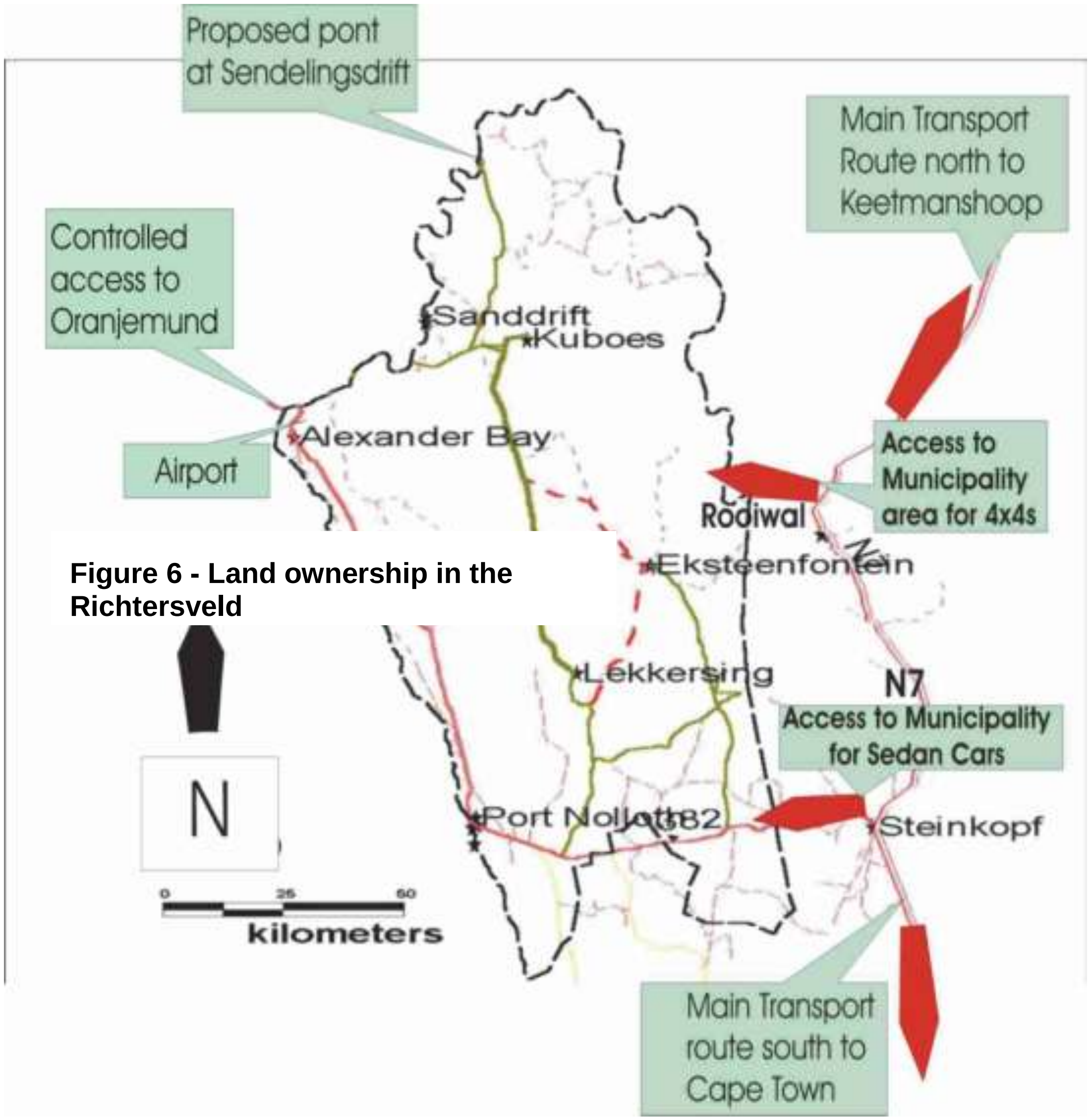


Figure 6 - Land ownership in the Richtersveld

7.3 Regional Accessibility

The main access route into the Municipality is via road from the R382 that connects with the N7 at Steinkopf. It is also possible to get to Port Nolloth via the coast but this can only be arranged through De Beers. 4x4 vehicles can travel from Vioolsdrift via Rooiwal and link up with Eksteenfontein through the proposed community conservancy.

Access from Namibia is controlled through Namdeb who control Oranjemund, the closest settlement to Alexander Bay. As part of the Transfrontier Park (TFP) process talks are underway to open up the pont at Sendelingsdrift.

A very important access point is the Airport at Alexander Bay. This airport used to have national status. If the area is to develop its mariculture and agriculture potential it is vitally important that the airport regains its national status. The airport may also play an important role in tourism if the Transfrontier Park is successful.

The majority of the roads in the area are dirt. One of the proposed capital IDP projects is to tar the road from Alexander Bay to Kuboes. This will make a huge difference to the north-western section of the Municipality that has great potential for agriculture and mariculture.

5.3

Figure 7 –Regional Accessibility

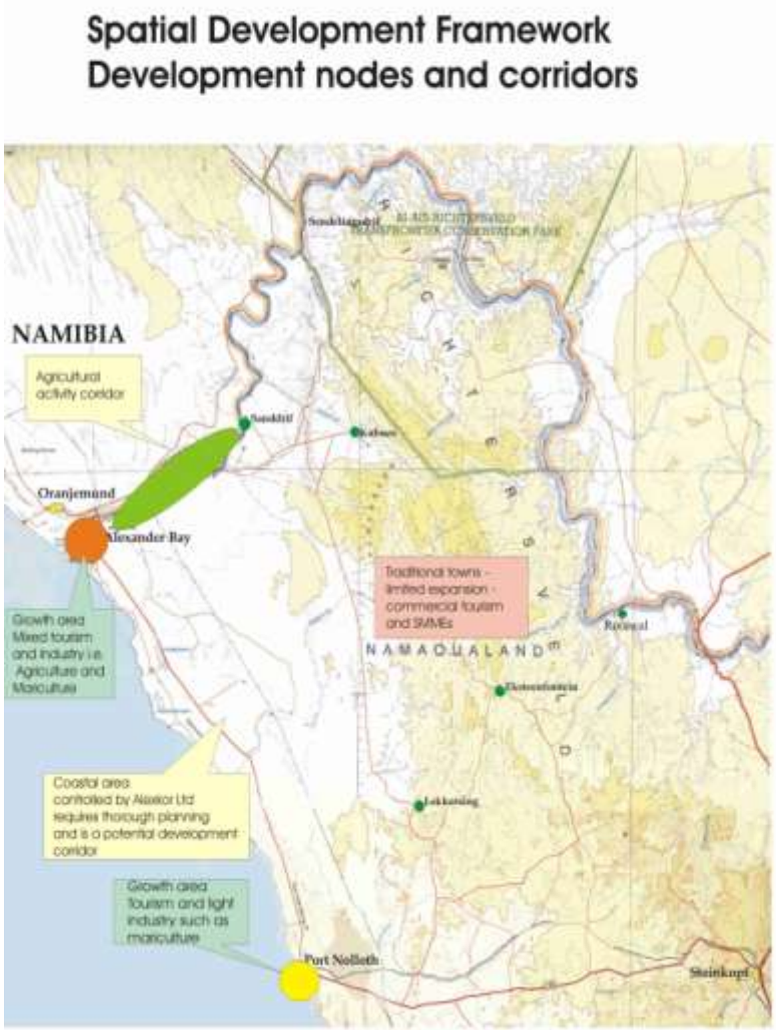


Figure 8 – Development nodes and corridors

7.4 Development Nodes and corridors

It is proposed that Port Nolloth and Alexander Bay become the main development nodes for the Municipality. Port Nolloth is the only settlement that has easy and direct access to the sea and as such has great potential to develop as a seaside resort and/or harbour town. Its major constraint is potable water and therefore one of the priority projects for the Municipality is to upgrade the current water system in Port Nolloth. It is proposed that only light industry such as mariculture takes place in the area and heavy industries that are high consumers of electricity and water (and may cause pollution that will damages the mariculture potential) should be discouraged. The Municipality must place more effort into marketing Port Nolloth as a coastal tourist attraction.

Alexander Bay is closer to the Orange River, has more infrastructure, is closer to the airport than Port Nolloth, has more fresh water available from the Orange River mouth and therefore may be more suitable for industrial development than port Nolloth, in particular agriculture-related industries. However, the area also has potential as a tourism destination because of its close proximity to the Orange River Mouth Ramsar site, and being the gateway and last major supply availability point for the Richtersveld. It is also near the border crossing leading to Oranjemund and the Sperrgebiet in Namibia that is already a protected area and part of the tri-frontier conservation area that starts in the Richtersveld, covers the entire Namibian coastal area and ends in Angola. However, the town does not have immediate access to the sea itself. Careful zonation between industry and tourism will therefore be essential to optimise the town's potential. It is suggested that the "North Town" be more industry focused with the farm Dunvlei on its perimeter and essential shopping, etc. infrastructure ready at hand. The "South Town"is more quaint in appearance, has certain historical landmarks (for instance the rock under which Merensky made his legendary find) and of course the Old Diggers Camp that is located right on the edge of the Ramsar Site that is in the process of becoming a community-owned Provincial Park. The "South Town" therefore has tremendous tourism potential in terms of access to the Ramsar Site, and being a gateway for mine tours, and the Diggers Camp can be renovated for backbackers accommodation.

Project Nr	Project Name	Location	Estimated Budget	Probability of Implementation		
				11/12	12/13	13/14
Project No BS 11	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Port Nolloth	R4 027 300.00	R1 527 300.00	R2 500 000	
Project No BS 12	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Eksteenfontein	R 700 000.00	R 400 000.00	R 300 000	
Project No BS 13	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Lekkersing	R 700 000.00	R 400 000.00	R 300 000	
Project No BS 14	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Kuboes	R 700 000.00	R 400 000.00	R 300 000	
Project No BS 15	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Sanddrift	R 700 000.00	R 400 000.00	R 300 000	
Project No BS 16	Upgrading of Solid waste disposal sites (Implementation)	Port Nolloth	R1 162 700.00	R1 162 700.00		
Project No BS 17	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Eksteenfontein	R 700 00.000	R 400 000.00	R 300 000	
Project No BS 18	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Lekkersing	R 700 00.000	R 400 000.00	R 300 000	
Project No BS 19	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Kuboes	R 700 00.000	R 400 000.00	R 300 000	
Project No BS 20	Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Sanddrift	R 700 00.000	R 400 000.00	R 300 000	
Project No BS 21	Upgrading of Community Hall	Kuboes	R 300 00.000	R 300 000.00		
Project No BS 22	High Mass Lighting	Lekkersing	R 500 00.000		R 500 000	
Project No BS 23	High Mass Lighting	Eksteenfontein	R 500 00.000		R 500 000	
Project No BS 24	Installation of new storm water infrastructure	Lekkersing	R 600 00.000		R 600 000	
Project No BS 25	Upgrading of Bulk Sewerage infrastructure	Sanddrift	R 700 00.000		R 700 000	
Project No BS 26	Construction of internal services	Sanddrift	R 4 027 300.00	R4 852 353		
Project No BS 27	Construction of 140 R.D.P. Houses	Sanddrift	R13 543 245.60		R13 543 245.60	

Northern Cape Community Fishing Co-operative
Budget for the period April 2011 – March 2012

Process / activity	**Notes**	**Cost per item**	**Quantity Required**	**Cost**	**VAT**	**Cost (incl VAT)**
Registration of seven co-operatives	1	R 5 000.00	7	R 35 000.00	R 4 900.00	R 39 900.00
Acquisition of three ski boats	2	R 850 000.00	3	R2 550 000.00	R357 000.00	R2 907 000.00
Acquisition of 25 traps for harvesting of Rock Lobster at a cost of R3800 per trap	3	R 3 800.00	25	R 95 000.00	R 13 300.00	R 108 300.00
Project Administration	4	R 102 000.00	2	R 204 000.00	R 28 560.00	R 232 560.00
Project Management	5	R 672 000.00	1	R 672 000.00	R 94 080.00	R 766 080.00
Acquisition of a Two Tractors to launch Ski Boats in Port Nolloth & Hondeklip Bay	6	R 300 000.00	2	R 600 000.00	R 84 000.00	R 684 000.00
Mobile Fuel Station for Hondeklip Bay	7	R 45 000.00		R 45 000.00	R 6 300.00	R 51 300.00
Total Cost		R1 977 800.00		R4 201 000.00	R588 140.00	R4 789 140.00

<table>
<tr><td colspan="6">PROJECT NO. 1: UPGRADING OF FISH LANDING AND PROCESSING FACILITIES (POVERTY ERADICATION)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">PROJECT BACKGROUND
Support and facilities for disadvantaged fisher folk are very limited, which hampers the fishing industry. This project intends to upgrade and extend the fishing facility to include a landing area, processing facility, place of selling. This project also aims at addressing the problems disadvantaged fisher folk experience in landing, processing and selling their fish in their area.</td><td colspan="2">OBJECTIVE
• To upgrade the fish landing and processing facilities at the Port Nolloth Harbour.
• To promote economic activities in the Namakwa District Municipality.
• To facilitate job creation initiatives.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
• Upgraded jetty fully operational.
• Upgraded processing facility.</td><td>TARGET GROUPS (beneficiaries):
• Port Nolloth community, fishing industry, tourism operators.</td><td colspan="2">LOCATION
Port Nolloth</td><td colspan="2">EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
• Employment during upgrade and for maintenance activities, security, crane operation etc.
• Possible knock-on effect for other industries utilising the jetty, e.g. fishing industry.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">ACTIVITIES</td><td rowspan="2">PROJECT PARTNERS</td><td colspan="4">TIMEFRAME – BUDGET and MILESTONES</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Year</td><td>2011</td><td>2012</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">• Setting up of representative project team.</td><td rowspan="2">De Beers, Famda, Richtersveld Municipality</td><td colspan="2">Budget</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Milestones</td><td>Appointment of Contractor</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">• Extension and upgrading of Processing Facility.
• Construction of selling and tourism space.
• Building of Fish Cleaning Table.</td><td rowspan="2">De Beers, Famda Richtersveld Municipality</td><td colspan="2">Budget</td><td>R1,680,000.00</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Milestones</td><td>Implementation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS R1,680,000.00</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">PROJECT NO. 2: INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT (POVERTY ERADICATION)</td></tr>
</table>

PROJECT BACKGROUND	OBJECTIVE
This project aims to develop emergent contractors and create employment opportunities through integrated waste management practices which address inadequacies in waste management facilities and services of the Richtersveld. This will include the upgrading of the Port Nolloth waste disposal site to meet permit requirements and the development of emergent contractors from the local community to participate in the collection and management of waste. The project will utilise learning's from other community-based waste management projects which have successfully provided sustainable employment opportunities for local labour. • Excavation • Front End Loader • Track Dozers To be used at the waste management site for excavating building trenches closure and re-surfacing.	• To train and develop local emergent contractors to participate in integrated waste management in the Richtersveld Municipal area. • To create employment opportunities through recycling requiring the use of labour intensive methods, employing local labour. • To improve waste management by facilitating the upgrade of the Port Nolloth Municipal waste disposal site to meet permit requirements and enable the establishment of recycling facilities. • To enable partnerships with government, industry and NGO's to develop opportunities for waste management in the Richtersveld.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET GROUPS (beneficiaries):	LOCATION	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
• Success of emergent contractors • Employment creation • Waste management improvements	• Local community • Richtersveld Municipality	Richtersveld	• Sustainable employment of local community members by emergent waste contractors.

ACTIVITIES	PROJECT PARTNERS	TIMEFRAME – BUDGET and MILESTONES		
		Year	2011	2012
• Development of an Implementation Plan in partnership with Government and industry.	De Beers, Richtersveld Municipality	Budget		
		Milestones		
• Purchase of equipment (Excavator, Front End Loader and Track Dozers).	De Beers, Richtersveld Municipality, DEAT	Budget	970,000.00	
		Milestones		
• Fencing of the waste management site.	De Beers, Richtersveld Municipality, NGO's, DEAT	Budget	590,000.00	
		Milestones		
• Implement measures required to upgrade the waste site to comply with permit requirements (signage, access control, site office).	De Beers, Richtersveld Municipality, NGO's, DEAT	Budget	100,000.00	
		Milestones		

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS R1,660,000.00

PROJECT NO. 3: SIZAMILE SEWERAGE AND SANITATION (INFRASTRCTURAL DEVELOPMENT)				
PROJECT BACKGROUND Discussions with the Richtersveld Municipality highlighted that the sanitation infrastructure in Sizamile township of Port Nolloth is substandard and need to be upgraded urgently. Sizamile is a former informal settlement and there is a huge backlog of infrastructure.			**OBJECTIVE** • To assist in improving sewerage and sanitation networks.	
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS • Upgraded Sewerage and Sanitation Network.	**TARGET GROUPS (beneficiaries):** • Community of Sizamile.	**LOCATION** Sizamile	**EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES** • During Construction phase.	
ACTIVITIES	**PROJECT PARTNERS**	**TIMEFRAME – BUDGET and MILESTONES**		
		Year	**2011**	**2012**
• Planning Phase - Establishment of a representative project team.	De Beers, Richtersveld Municipality	**Budget**		
		Milestones	Appointment of Contractor	
• Construction Phase. • Erection of fencing and installation of new pump.	De Beers, Richtersveld Municipality	**Budget**	R240,000.00	
		Milestones	Implementation	Implementation
TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS R240,000.00				

PROJECT NO. 4: SAFETY AND LIFE SAVING SUPPORT TO THE FISHING COMMUNITY (INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT/POVERTY ERADICATION)	
PROJECT BACKGROUND The Richtersveld community has lost number of lives in the last four years at sea – fisher folk who die while fishing along the Port Nolloth shores. Land based GPRS enabled safety management system used to track fishing vessels at sea to allow immediate response in cases of distress.	**OBJECTIVE** • To provide monitoring and emergency life saving services to the fisher folk in the Richtersveld community – reduce the loss of lives.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET GROUPS (beneficiaries):	LOCATION	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
• Trained personnel in life saving skills. • Purchase of the monitoring equipment. • Number of lives saved.	• Port Nolloth community, fishing industry, tourism operators.	Port Nolloth	• Employment during upgrade and for maintenance activities, security, crane operation etc. • Possible knock-on effect for other industries utilising the jetty, e.g. fishing industry. • Create awareness and employment opportunities.

ACTIVITIES	PROJECT PARTNERS	TIMEFRAME – BUDGET and MILESTONES		
		Year	2011	2012
• Setting up of representative project team.	De Beers, Richtersveld Municipality	Budget		
		Milestones	Appointment of Service Provider	
• Purchase of equipment and training of fisher folk and life savers.	De Beers Richtersveld Municipality	Budget	R320,000.00	
		Milestones	Implementation	
TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS R320,000.00				

PROJECT NO. 5: IMPROVING HEALTH CARE SERVICES			
PROJECT BACKGROUND It is reported that there is high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Port Nolloth. HIV/AIDS has been highlighted as a priority for the Richtersveld Municipality. The health services do not have the capacity to provide counselling and treatment for people infected and living with HIV/AIDS. There is only one support group for people living with HIV/AIDS in the municipality based in Port Nolloth. There is a lack of co-ordination of counselling and support resources for HIV/AIDS in Port Nolloth.		**OBJECTIVE** • To assist in improving health care services in the Richtersveld Municipal area by providing health related training and resources.	
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: • Health support activities established and operational.	**TARGET GROUPS (beneficiaries):** • Community of Port Nolloth, especially youth and women	**LOCATION** • Port Nolloth	**EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

PROJECT NO. 5: IMPROVING HEALTH CARE SERVICES					
ACTIVITIES	**RESPONSIBILITY**	**TIMEFRAME (2011 – 2012)**			
		Quarter 1	**Quarter 2**	**Quarter 3**	**Quarter 4**
• Partner with the Department of Health to continue to provide voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) in Port Nolloth and surrounds.	DBCM, Richtersveld Municipality and Department of Health.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
• Assist in the training of local people to provide comprehensive home-based care for the terminally ill (this will include family members).	DBCM, Richtersveld Municipality and Department of Health.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
• Assist with the training of peer educators to work in the community to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS, educating on prevention and to provide support for those infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS.	DBCM, Richtersveld Municipality and Department of Health.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
• Partner with the Richtersveld Municipality and the Department of Health to provide a mobile clinic.	DBCM, Richtersveld Municipality and Department of Health				Ongoing

8. Social & Labour Plan (ALEXCOR)

PROJECT NAME: RICHTERSVELD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY-ALCOHOL, DRUG AND HIV/AIDS SUPPORT SERVICES

PROJECT BACKGROUND	OBJECTIVES
The Richtersveld was historically economical and socially disadvantaged by the apartheid regime. There are high levels of unemployment in the area. Education levels are generally sub-optimal. Social degradation is wide spread.	Reverse social degradation though the provision of relevant social services. Increase the awareness of the effects of substance abuse. Heighten the awareness of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and promote VCT. Arrest the increase in the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.

LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Port Nolloth	14000	Health levels
Lekkersing	850	Social fabric
Kubous	1650	Productivity
Eksteenfontein	980	
Sanddrift	1200	

ACTIVITIES

Consult communities
Consult and partner with providers of health care services
Set-up awareness service support, including awareness campaigns

TIME FRAME – BUDGET

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BUDGET	110000	165000	180000	200000	210000

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: R865 000

PROJECT NAME: RICHTERSVELD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY-ESTABLISH AND SUPPORT EMERGENCY SERVICES THROUGH EQUIPMENT PROVISION	
PROJECT BACKGROUND The vast distances between towns dictate that the establishment and support of emergency services is prohibitively expensive. The proclamation of Alexander Bay will further stretch resources.	OBJECTIVES Ensure an equitable cover of the municipality with regard to the establishment and support of emergency services.

LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Port Nolloth	14000	Health and safety
Lekkersing	850	
Kubous	1650	
Eksteenfontein	980	
Sanddrift	1200	

ACTIVITIES

- Survey current circumstances
- Identify high risk areas and appropriate needs
- Acquire equipment and facilities
- Identify and train personnel
- Establish services

TIME FRAME – BUDGET

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BUDGET	1500000	500000	525000	550000	575000

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: R3650000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">PROJECT NAME: RICHTERSVELD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY-ESTABLISH TANNERY AND LEATHER PROJECT</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PROJECT BACKGROUND
The Richtersveld was historically economical and socially disadvantaged by the apartheid regime.
SMME development has been slow and irregular.
An abundance of natural products exist that will provide the source of raw material for a tannery and leather business</td><td colspan="5">OBJECTIVES
To exploit the natural resources in the area by establishing a tannery and leather business</td></tr>
<tr><td>LOCATION
Port Nolloth
Lekkersing
Kuboes
Eksteenfontein
Sanddrift</td><td>BENEFICIARIES
14000
850
1650
980
1200</td><td colspan="5">POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Employment
Self-sustainability
Health
Economic activity and the multiplier effect</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">ACTIVITIES
Identify prospective business locations
Draw up business cases
Identify and train appropriate future entrepreneurs.
Incubate businesses.
Assist with the sustainability of businesses</td><td colspan="5">TIME FRAME – BUDGET</td></tr>
<tr><td>YEAR</td><td>2009</td><td>2010</td><td>2011</td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>BUDGET</td><td>100000</td><td>250000</td><td>250000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: R600 000</td></tr>
</table>

PROJECT NAME: RICHTERSVELD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY-DEVELOP FUEL STATIONS	
PROJECT BACKGROUND The Richtersveld was historically economical and socially disadvantaged by the apartheid regime. SMME development has been slow and irregular.	OBJECTIVES To establish a fuel outlet in areas where such outlets are considerable distances away

LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Lekkersing	850	Employment
Kubous	1650	Self-sustainability
Eksteenfontein	980	Health
Sanddrift	1200	Economic activity and the multiplier effect

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME – BUDGET					
	YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Identify prospective business locations Draw up business cases Identify and train appropriate future entrepreneurs. Incubate businesses. Assist with the sustainability of businesses	BUDGET	100000	250000	250000	-	-

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: R600 000

PROJECT NAME: RICHTERSVELD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY-PROMOTE AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING THROUGH SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY CO-OPERATIVES

PROJECT BACKGROUND		OBJECTIVES
The Richtersveld was historically economical and socially disadvantaged by the apartheid regime. SMME development has been slow and irregular. An abundance of natural products exist that will provide the source of raw material for a tannery and leather business		Identify prospective business locations Draw up business cases Identify and train appropriate future entrepreneurs. Incubate businesses. Assist with the sustainability of businesses
LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Port Nolloth Lekkersing Kuboes Eksteenfontein Sanddrift	14000 850 1650 980 1200	Employment Self-sustainability Health Economic activity and the multiplier effect

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME – BUDGET					
	YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Identify prospective business locations Draw up business cases Identify and train appropriate future entrepreneurs. Incubate businesses. Assist with the sustainability of businesses	BUDGET	500000	550000	700000	825000	440000

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: R2 520 000

PROJECT NAME: ALEXANDER BAY-WATER AND RETICULATION UPGRADE	
PROJECT BACKGROUND Alexander Bay has been a closed, private town since its inception, run and maintained by Alexcor Ltd. It is the intention to get Alexander Bay proclaimed and as a consequence the township infrastructure requires upgrading to meet municipal standards.	OBJECTIVES To upgrade the township infrastructure in order to meet the standards required for the proclamation of the town.

LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Alexander Bay Northern Cape Province	3000-residents Residents of local communities	Employment Hygiene standards Preparation for growth Water saving Commercial water applications, including irrigation

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME – BUDGET					
	YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Establish new boreholes and refurbish old boreholes Install meters, values etc Construct new water reservoir Construct, lay new pipelines and refurbish old pipelines Upgrade Swartkop pump station Install new booster pump station Install pip protection Register boreholes with DWAF Test and implement	BUDGET	6m	7m	7.33m		

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: 19.33m

PROJECT NAME: ALEXANDER BAY-SANITATION AND WASTEWATER UPGRADE (PROCLAMATION OF TOWN)	
PROJECT BACKGROUND Alexander Bay has been a closed, private town since its inception, run and maintained by Alexkor Ltd. It is the intention to get Alexander Bay proclaimed and as a consequence the township infrastructure requires upgrading to meet municipal standards.	OBJECTIVES To upgrade the township infrastructure in order to meet the standards required for the proclamation of the town.

LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Alexander Bay Northern Cape Province	3000-residents Residents of local communities	Employment Hygiene standards Preparation for growth Water saving Commercial water applications, including irrigation

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME – BUDGET					
	YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Replace existing sewer pipes wit new network. Upgrade existing pump station.	BUDGET	7m	15m	15.19m		

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: 37.19m

<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">PROJECT NAME: ALEXANDER BAY-ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">PROJECT BACKGROUND
Alexander Bay has been a closed, private town since its inception, run and maintained by Alexkor Ltd.
It is the intention to get Alexander Bay proclaimed and as a consequence the township infrastructure requires upgrading to meet municipal standards.</td><td colspan="4">OBJECTIVES
To upgrade the township infrastructure in order to meet the standards required for the proclamation of the town.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LOCATION
Alexander Bay
Northern Cape Province</td><td>BENEFICIARIES
3000-residents
Residents of local communities</td><td colspan="5">POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Employment
Ease and cost of transport
Commercial activity
Safety
Preparation for growth</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">ACTIVITIES
Patch potholes.
Reseal all roads
Repaint markings
Repair signs and repair street name kerbs.
Surface gravel roads.</td><td colspan="6">TIME FRAME – BUDGET</td></tr>
<tr><td>YEAR</td><td>2009</td><td>2010</td><td>2011</td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>BUDGET</td><td></td><td></td><td>8</td><td>4.3</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: 12.3m</td></tr>
</table>

PROJECT NAME: ALEXANDER BAY-STORM WATER UPGRADE

PROJECT BACKGROUND	OBJECTIVES
Alexander Bay has been a closed, private town since its inception, run and maintained by Alexkor Ltd. It is the intention to get Alexander Bay proclaimed and as a consequence the township infrastructure requires upgrading to meet municipal standards.	To upgrade the township infrastructure in order to meet the standards required for the proclamation of the town.

LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Alexander Bay Northern Cape Province	3000-residents Residents of local communities	Employment Hygiene standards Preparation for growth Water saving Safety

ACTIVITIES

Provide open channels.
Provide minor underground systems.
Provide kerbs as needed.
Provide sub-surface drainage.
Clear existing open drain system.
Clear existing underground systems

TIME FRAME – BUDGET

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BUDGET		4m	3m	3.54m	

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: 10.54m

<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">PROJECT NAME: ALEXANDER BAY-ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UPGRADE</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">PROJECT BACKGROUND
Alexander Bay has been a closed, private town since its inception, run and maintained by Alexcor Ltd.
It is the intention to get Alexander Bay proclaimed and as a consequence the township infrastructure requires upgrading to meet municipal standards.</td><td colspan="4">OBJECTIVES
To upgrade the township infrastructure in order to meet the standards required for the proclamation of the town.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LOCATION
Alexander Bay
Northern Cape
Province</td><td colspan="2">BENEFICIARIES
3000-residents
Residents of local communities</td><td colspan="4">POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Employment
Compliance
Safety
Preparation for growth
Usage efficiency, households and commercial</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">ACTIVITIES
Establish new sub-station.
Upgrade cables.
Divert existing cables to new sub-station.
Install new cables as necessary.
Upgrade existing sub-stations.
Provide new individual service connections.
Upgrade consumer distribution boards.
Service and repair serviceable street light poles.</td><td colspan="6">TIME FRAME – BUDGET</td></tr>
<tr><td>YEAR</td><td>2009</td><td>2010</td><td>2011</td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>BUDGET</td><td>6m</td><td>6m</td><td>4.98m</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: 16.98m</td></tr>
</table>

PROJECT NAME: ALEXANDER BAY-SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UPGRADE	
PROJECT BACKGROUND Alexander Bay has been a closed, private town since its inception, run and maintained by Alexcor Ltd. It is the intention to get Alexander Bay proclaimed and as a consequence the township infrastructure requires upgrading to meet municipal standards.	OBJECTIVES To upgrade the township infrastructure in order to meet the standards required for the proclamation of the town.

LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Alexander Bay Northern Cape Province	3000-residents Residents of local communities	Employment Hygiene standards Cost reduction (one site instead of to)

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME – BUDGET					
	YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Close existing site for scrap metal and tyres. Establish dedicated area for scrap metal and tyres at general household waste disposal site.	BUDGET	0.29m				

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: 0.29m

PROJECT NAME: RICHERTSVELD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY-RESURFACING OF ROADS

PROJECT BACKGROUND	OBJECTIVES
The Richtersveld was historically economical and socially disadvantaged by the apartheid regime. Road infrastructure is irregular. Maintenance of the road network is punitive given the vast distances covered.	Tar and resurface road infrastructure, particularly in those areas where the current road infrastructure comprises gravel roads.

LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS
Port Nolloth	14000	Employment
Lekkersing	850	Ease and cost of transport
Kuboes	1650	Commercial activity
Eksteenfontein	980	Accessibility
Sanddrift	1200	Safety
		Preparation for growth

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME – BUDGET					
	YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Identify critical stretch's Involve communities Scope work and ask for tenders Allocate tenders and manage contractors Maintain	BUDGET	500000	600000	1100000	800000	900000

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: R3 900 000

9. IDP Projects 2011

LEKKERSING	EKSTEENFONTEIN	KUBOES	SANDDRIFT
Opgradering van rekenaarstelsel	Regmaak van ou subsudie huise en bou van nuwes	Opgradering van Kliniek	Aparte riooltenk
Opgradering van Raadshuise & geboue	Verspreiding van krag in dorp	Opgradering van Raadsgebou as Gimnastieksaal	Toegang tot veilige sanitasie vir elke huishouding
Daarstelling van gedienste woonerwe	Herstel van motorhekke	Bou van `n Gemeenskapsaal	Beter fasiliteite by Dryfsand Laerskool te bou
Daarstelling van gedienste besigheidserwe & besigheidsgeboue	Stortingsterrein	Plaveisel van Dorpstrate	Opgradering van Doffel-en-Bekkie Kleuterskool
Verbetering van infrastruktuur op buitemeent (veesuipings)	Straatligte	Standaardisering van Sportsveld (Gras en Paviljoen)	Brandweer opleiding en brandweer voertuig
Straatbeligting	Skraap van dorpspaaie/strate	Standaardisering van Waternetwerk in die Dorp	Padtekens in dorp
Selfoon Opvangs (MTN)	Opgradering van kliniek	Opgradering van Stortingsterrein op Munisipale standard	Up-date van rekeningstelsel op die rekenaars
Beter en veilige strate (Paving)		Opgradering van Kleuterskool Gebou	Opgradering van Raadshuise en geboue
Opgradering van stortingsterrein		Opgradering van die Keerdam (Toerisme aktraksie)	Daarstelling van gedienste woonerwe
Stormwater Dreineringslote		Opgradering en of Teer van paaie	Daarstelling van gedienste besigheidserwe & besigheidsgeboue
Standardisering en ontwikkeling van Sportskompleks			Verbetering van infrastruktuur op buitemeent (veesuipings)
Laaigraf/Ekskivator			Straatbeligting
Opgradering van paaie			Ragmaak van ou Subsidiehuise
Vervanging van verouderde waternetwerk			Opgradering van sanitasiestelsel en

			rioolstelsel
Teer van paaie			Speelpark dringend nodig
Varswater projek			Groente tonnelprojek
Dorpverfraaiing			Inligtingsborde
Uitbreiding van elektrisiteit op nuwe erwe			Opgradering van die kliniek
Steun vir Entrepreneurs			Beter en veilige strate (paving)
"Youth Desk" as `n departement in Munisipaliteit (Jeugontwikkeling)			Teer van paaie
Diptrok			Dorp Verfraaiing
Dodehuis			Werkskeppingsprojek
Begrafplaas			Steun vir Entrepreneurs
Straatnaamborde			"Youth Desk" as `n departement in Munisipaliteit (Jeugontwikkeling)
Aanwysingsborde			Randstene Projek
Museumprojek			

CPA Projects

Kuboes

Nr.	Naam van Projek	Datum	Doel	Ligging	Versoek aan Munisipaliteit
1.	Bou `n busstop		Veiligheid	Voor Erf 90 naby Biblioteek	Toestemming vir die bou van `n busstop voor Erf 90, indien onmoontlik adviseur omtrent beste ligging

Sanddrift

Nr.	Naam van Projek	Datum	Doel	Ligging	Versoek aan Munisipaleteit
1.	Gebou vir Mark		Vir die marking van vars en tuisgemaakte produkte vir plaalikes en toeriste	Vuka gebou	
2.	Inligtingsborde omtrent besienswaardighede		Om toeganklikheid vir toeriste tot besienswaardighede te verbeter	Langs pad	Toestemming vir die oprigtings van sodanige borde adviseur waar borde opgerig moet word
3.	Internetkafee		Skep meer bronne van inligting vir die gemeenskap	Leë gebou in Munisipale kompleks (agter Biblioteek)	Toestemming vir die gebruik van die gebou
4.	Gimnasium		Moedig fiksheid in die gemeenskap aan.	Vuka Gebou	Toestemming vir die gebruik van die gebou
5.	Dorpsentrum en museum		Stal Skep `n toerismesentrum waar tradisionele produkte verkoop word en inligting oor die geskiedenis van die dorp beskikbaar is	Vuka Gebou	Toestemming vir die gebruik van die gebou
6.	Oprigting van Speelpark		Skep sosiale aktiwiteit vir kinders,		Versoek Munisipaliteit om plek te identifiseer

Eksteenfontein

Nr.	Naam van Projek	Datum	Doel	Ligging	Versoek aan Munisipaliteit
1.	Aanbring van Spoedwippe, padtekens,straatname		Bevorder Veiligheid, toeganklikheid verbeter	Alle paaie in die dorp	Toestemming en advies omtrent oprigting van padtekens
2.	Oprigting van Inligtingsborde		Toeganklikheid	In dorp	Toestemming en advies omtrent oprigting van padtekens
3.	Oprigting van Bestuursoefenbaan		Bevorder plaaslike bestuursvaardigheid	Ou geskraapte Sokkerveld	Toestemming en advies omtrent oprigting van oefenbaan

Lekkersing

Nr.	Naam van Projek	Datum	Doel	Ligging	Versoek aan Munisipaliteit
1.	Begraafplaas		Goedkeuring van die ligging en omheining		Help met die identifisering van geskikteplek en toestemming
2.	Straatnaamborde		Bevorder veiligheid en toeganklikheid verbeter/Toestemming		Toestemming vir die oprigtings van sodanige borde adviseur waar borde opgerig moet word
3.	Aanwysingsborde		Bevorder veiligheid en toeganklikheid verbeter/Toestemming		Toestemming vir die oprigtings van sodanige borde adviseur waar borde opgerig moet word
4.	Museum Projek		Onderhandel vir gebruik van infrastruktuur/ Gebou		Help met identifisering van geskiktegebou en toestemming

5.	Vee in dorp		Bewusmaking daarvan en manier vind om dit stop te sit		Versoek om nodige stappe aan te wend om burgers aan te spreek

11. Attachments

ANNEXURES	STATUS
Detailed Spatial Development Framework	Completed
Detailed Disaster Management Plan	Attached
Appendices: (Dependant on relevance to the Municipality's situation	
Land Use Management Framework	One of IDP Projects
Land Use Management System	One of IDP Projects
Coastal Zone Management Plan	Attached
Waste Management Plan	Attached
(A)Water Service Development Plan (all (WSA's) (B) Water Resources Plan (C) Forestry Plan	Completed in new version
Integrated Transport Plan	No
Housing sector Plan	No
Energy Master Plan (Electricity Master Plan)	No
Local Economic Development Plan	District appointed Consultants to compile LED plan
Infrastructure Investment Plan (EPWP Compliant)	
Area Based Plans (Land Reform)	Spatial Development Framework
Organizational PMS	E Performance
Biodiversity Profile	Attached
Richtersveld Conservancy Management Plan	Attached
IDP Process Plan / IDP Framework Plan	Attached
Social & Labour Plans: Trans Hex, Alexcor & De Beers Marine	Attached

	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	January 2010 6. Current Situation	Target for December 2010 7. Changed Situation	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action from other Spheres and Agencies *Intervention or Technical Support*	Human Resource Allocated	Budget *7.1 Allocated*	Budget Projected
1.1	**Basic Service Delivery**							
1.2	Access to water, management and maintenance[5]	Although all residents have access to water, water resources are insufficient. All indigents receive free 6 kl water. Increase in the flow of water to all towns in the Richtersveld.	Readiness Study for the construction of a desalination plant. Increase of flow can be achieved by increasing		The agreement was 40 000 kl/month - currently only	Employment of Projects Manager to be done in the 2010/2011 Financial year. Appointment of Infrastructure Manager	DWA budgeted R209 000 for 2009/2010 financial year. For the following fin year a budget of R950 000 is budgeted. **See Annexure A**	R26 mil (estimated)

[5] Areas outside Port Nolloth have been attended to regarding water provision planning. In Port Nolloth the Department of Water Affairs selected from 8 possible options the water desalination project as possible source to correct water shortages. However, other options such as a pipeline from Orange River should also be considered. The cost of this project is estimated at R90 million.

			the capacity of the pipeline from Alexcor.		providing 28 000 kl/month. Intervention from CoGHSTA to assist with negotiations with Alexcor.			
			Water demand management and loss control systems in place.	Installing water meters			Municipal funding	
			Installing of water pressure towers.				MIG funding to complete installation of water pressure towers, upgrading of boreholes	
			Completion of the Kuboes water pipeline				R2,5 mil from NDFT currently on the books of the municipalit y	

1.2	Access to sanitation, management and maintenance	16 Households do not have access to sanitation Management and maintenance a huge challenge w.r.t VIP toilets 423 Dry pit/VIP to receive chemicals which is very expensive Pump failures as a result of foreign objects in the pipeline	Relocating 16 households to new houses with access to Sanitation All households with VIP and dry pits to receive chemicals on a monthly basis for 3 months initially and then once a year	Engage with possible funders to be able to pay for the chemicals Pump failures to be addressed through SLP's of mines	De Beers Mines DWA NDM Dept COGHSTA Engage with possible funders to be able to pay for the chemicals Engage with Mineral Affairs iro Alexcor SLP specifically		R156 000	R52 000 / annum
1.3	Access to electricity, management and maintenance[6]	All residents have access to basic electricity services. Street lighting a big challenge especially in areas provided with electricity by Escom.		Municipality will increase head hunting to obtain a qualified electrician.		Major electrical work is contracted out to a private company. Day to day electrical maintenance in undertaken	Normal municipal budget	Normal municipal budget

[6] The Municipality maintains that in certain areas of its jurisdiction where Escom provides electricity and infrastructure, the Municipality does not have the authority to rectify any breakages. In practice this lead to the community classing with the Municipality regarding electricity provision.

		Escom has responsibility to maintain and erect street and high mast lights but fails to do so.	Municipality will continue to engage in talks with Escom in this regard, additional to what is stated in Unblocking column.		Community street lights are subject to regularly maintenance from Escom. Municipality needs urgent intervention by the responsible minister to ensure that Escom adheres to its responsibility.	by work team of the municipality although not significantly qualified.		
1.4	Refuse removal and solid waste disposal	Waste is collected once a week using a compacter truck in PN that needs upgrading. In rural towns waste is collected in open trucks.	A new / upgraded truck is needed. In the interim negotiations will be conducted with mining houses to obtain funding and/or available truck (redundant). Improvement of landfill site infrastructure by means of joint system with De Beers Marine and DWAE	Negotiate with mining houses for possible usage of their redundant vehicles. Implement the plan/strategy developed. Sites	NDM to appoint Environmental	MM IDP Manager NDM to appoint	None NDM	R800 000 To be determined Approximatel y R2 mil to be negotiated with De Beers

		Problems with informal dumping	Implement community awareness program on how to deal with waste and to stop illegal dumping.	management impaired. Start community awareness program April - December.	Health practitioner	Environmental Health practitioner		
1.5	Access and maintenance of Municipal roads	The general state of roads is very poor and most of the roads in Rural towns are gravel. Potholes in Port Nolloth is a huge challenge No sufficient funds to tar roads	Resealing of road between PN and Alexander Bay. (Dept Roads & Public Works) Continued repairing of potholes. Complete study on resealing of roads in PN by DBSA.	Obtain technical expertise to assist with operation and maintenance and give guidance on pothole repairs. Current study on state of roads as well as deployment through DBSA of young professional in technical field. The Municipality does not have sufficient funds to tar roads - DSBA currently conducting a status quo study and compiling a projection on funds needed by May.	NDM and Roads & Public Works – maintenance of gravel roads.	Assistance by DBSA deployee [7]		
1.6	Formalization of informal settlements	Upgrading of informal	To build at least 100 houses to		Finalization of discussions with	Corporate Services	R6 mil (100	

[7] Negotiations with De Beers to assist with maintenance of roads, since their trucks contribute to the damage of the roads, has to be conducted.

		settlements. (Informal settlements consist mostly of backyard dwellings in Port Nolloth.) Rural towns still have informal houses	minimize the housing backlog in PN. Rectification of 300 houses throughout the Richtersveld.		COGHSTA for rectification of 300 houses. Target of 300 subject to availability of budget by 1 April 2010. NHBRC continuously inspect all houses in new project during the building phase before keys are handed over.	Manager	houses to be released by CGHSTA)	

No	Priority Turn Around Focus Area	January 2010 7.1.1 Current Situation	Target for December 2010 *7.1.1.1*	Municipal action	Unblocking action needed from other spheres and agencies (*intervention or technical support*	Human Resource allocated	Budget Allocated	Budget Projected
2.	**Public Participation**							

2.1	Functionality of Ward committees	Ward Committees in all four wards have been established and are fully functional. Induction training has been done in 2009. A draft policy and code of conduct for ward committees has been compiled and adopted.	Trained and capacitated, fully functional ward committees, fully workshoped by June 2010. To train 40 ward committee members by means of capacity building programs, learnerships. Induction training of new ward members. More training is needed to ensure more active communities. To have workshop on the draft code of conduct and policy documents for ward committees.	As December target	COGHSTA – assist and ensure training in consultation with LGSETA SALGA COGHSTA	Corporate Services Manager COGHSTA SALGA COGHSTA	MSIG funding COGHSTA SALGA COGHSTA	
2.2	Broader public participation policies and plans	Draft communication strategy in place	Rework draft communicatio n strategy and	As target for December 2012	GCIS to assist	Corporate Services Manager		

			implementation plan. Council to approve communication strategy and plan for broader public participation. Budget to provide for appointment of Communication Officer Revive the Municipal Newsletter by September 2012.	Strictly follow public participation procedures as outlined in MFMA (section 22) and Systems Act. Revive newsletter.				
2.3	Public Communication Systems	Quarterly Council meets the people Quarterly stakeholder meetings Monthly ward committee meetings Notices to communities	Maintain current status	Ward Councilors to submit agendas, minutes and attendance registers to MM.				
2.4	Complaints management Systems	Register for comments and complaints at all front desks at service points.	Place complaint / suggestion boxes at all front desks at	To react within 10 working days on complaints and suggestions received.		Corporate Services Manager & MM's office		

			service points. Implement complaints / suggestions register in MM's office. Collect complaints from all service points once a week and record in register. Address all complaints / suggestions within two weeks.					
2.5	Front desk Interface	No electronic register for suggestions / complaints.	Establish electronic consumer interface section (help desk) in PN.	Front Office equipped with electronic consumer interface section.				
2.6	Appointment of CDW vs number of wards[8]	Due to geographical vastness 7 CDW are needed. 7 CDW's in total of which 5 are filled. PN and Lekkersing have vacancies.	Appoint 2 CDW's in vacant positions. COGHSTA prioritise the appointment of mentors and therefore no appointment of CDW's		Appointment of CDW's subject to provisions by COGHSTA.			

[8] Due to the problems experience by Municipalities nationally, it is recommended that the CDW concept be relooked.

		MOU between COGHSTA and Municipality still outstanding. All CDW's have access to resources and office space.	envisaged for current financial year. MOU to be approved and signed by Council					

CURRENT PROJECTS (2011/2012)				
Project Name **(as on business plan)**	**Project Location**	**Reg. Prov. MIG no.**	**Funder**	**Approved budget**
DORA ALLOCATION - Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)				
High Mass Lighting	Port Nolloth	L/NC/8077 /10/11	MIG	R 1 546 911.19
High Mass Lighting	Sanddrift	L/NC/8078 /10/11	MIG	R 469 059.29
Feasibility Studies: Oxidation Pond Sites in Port Nolloth, Eksteensfontein, Lekkersing, Kuboes and Sanddrift	Richtersveld	CS/NC/81 33/10/11	MIG	R 1 450 000.00
Feasibility Studies: Solid Waste Disposal Sites in Port Nolloth, Eksteensfontein, Lekkersing, Kuboes and Sanddrift	Richtersveld	CS/NC/81 32/10/11	MIG	R 1 043 100.00
DORA - Department Water Affairs (DWA)				
Feasibility study of Desalination Plant	Port Nolloth		DWA	R 1 950 000.00
Department Public Works (DPW)				
Reseal of Roads	Port Nolloth		EPWP	R 719 700.00
Paving of roads	Eksteenfontein		EPWP	R 564 587.50
Paving of roads	Lekkersing		EPWP	R 564 587.50
Paving of roads	Kuboes		EPWP	R 564 587.50
Paving of roads	Sandrift		EPWP	R 564 587.50
Cooperative Governance Human Settlement Tradisional Affairs (COGHSTA)				
Construction of 50 R.D.P Houses	Port Nolloth		CogHSTA	R 3 038 184.45
Construction of 50 R.D.P Houses	Port Nolloth		CogHSTA	R 3 038 184.45
Department Of Energy (DOE)				

PLANNED PROJECTS
(IN ORDER OF PRIORITY)

Project Name (as on business plan)	Project Location	IDP no.	MIG no. (ref or reg.)	Possible Funder/s	Estimated budget	Estimated Duration (weeks)
DORA ALLOCATION - Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)						
Cemetries - Port Nolloth	Port Nolloth	2010-F 1.1		MIG	R 3 581 667.33	8 Months
Cemetries - Lekkersing	Lekkersing	2010-F 1.1		MIG	R 2 489 589.65	8 Months
Cemetries - Eksteenfontein	Eksteenfontein	2010-F 1.1		MIG	R 2 566 421.55	8 Months
Cemetries - Kuboes	Kuboes	2010-F 1.1		MIG	R 2 188 202.30	8 Months
Cemetries - Sanddrift	Sanddrift	2010-F 1.1		MIG	R 2 219 797.55	8 Months
High Mast Lightning	Lekkersing	2010- E 1		MIG	518,684.92	4 Months
High Mast Lightning	Eksteenfontein	2010- E 1		MIG	R 503 691.22	4 Months
Public - (P) Compare Offices	Port Nolloth	2010-I 1.1		MIG	R 1 700 000.00	6 Months
Sport & Recreation Hall	Port Nolloth	2010-H 1.1		MIG	R 17 718 529.98	18 Months
Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Port Nolloth		CS/NC/8133/10/11	MIG	R 19 000 000.00	20 Months
Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Eksteenfontein		CS/NC/8133/10/11	MIG	R 15 000 000.00	18 Months
Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Lekkersing		CS/NC/8133/10/11	MIG	R 15 000 000.00	18 Months
Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Kuboes		CS/NC/8133/10/11	MIG	R 15 000 000.00	18 Months
Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds (Implementation)	Sanddrift		CS/NC/8133/10/11	MIG	R 15 000 000.00	18 Months
Upgrading of Solid waste diposal sites (Implementation	Port Nolloth		CS/NC/8132/10/11	MIG	R 5 000 000.00	12 Months
Upgrading of Solid waste diposal sites (Implementation	Eksteenfontein		CS/NC/8132/10/11	MIG	R 5 000 000.00	12 Months
Upgrading of Solid waste diposal sites (Implementation	Lekkersing		CS/NC/8132/10/11	MIG	R 5 000 000.00	12 Months
Upgrading of Solid waste diposal sites (Implementation	Kuboes		CS/NC/8132/10/11	MIG	R 5 000 000.00	12 Months
Upgrading of Solid waste diposal sites (Implementation	Sanddrift		CS/NC/8132/10/11	MIG	R 5 000 000.00	12 Months
Department Public Works (DPW)						
Roads and Street - Port Nolloth Paving 1km	Port Nolloth	2010-C 1.3		DPW	R 1 300 000.00	5 Months
Roads and Street - Sizamile Paving 1km	Port Nolloth	2010-C 1.3		DPW	R 1 300 000.00	5 Months
Roads and Street - Sanddrift Paving 1km	Sanddrift	2010-C 1.3		DPW	R 1 500 000.00	5 Months
Roads and Street - Lekkersing Paving 1km	Lekkersing	2010-C 1.3		DPW	R 1 500 000.00	5 Months
Roads and Street - Kuboes Paving 1km	Kuboes	2010-C 1.3		DPW	R 1 500 000.00	5 Months
Roads and Street - Eksteenfontein 1km	Eksteenfontein	2010-C 1.3		DPW	R 1 500 000.00	5 Months
Cooperative Governance Human Settlement Tradisional Affairs (COGHSTA)						
Construction of 100 R.D.P Houses-Lydia Links Park	Port Nolloth	2010-A 1.1		COGHSTA	R 3 200 000.00	15 Months
Construction of 140 R.D.P Houses-Lydia Links Park	Sanddrift	2010-A 2.2		COGHSTA	R 4 480 000.00	24 Months
Department Of Energy (DOE)						
Electrification of 262 R.D.P Houses	Port Nolloth/Sandrift	2010-E 1		DOE		36 Months